

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 670.—VOL. XXIV.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1854.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

## THE STATE OF THE NATION.

How do we stand at the opening of a long-averted, but inevitable war? How is the British nation circumstanced at a crisis which, in all human likelihood, is the commencement of a new European era? Never before in our history did we enter on a great struggle under such auspices. Had Heracles been a modern Englishman, he would have lost his reputation, for he must have dried his tears. To find any one consideration, or vestige of a consideration, that is not favourable and encouraging, we should have to turn to what might be nicknamed the metaphysics of "croaking;" and, in answer to the query—are we entering well on this pregnant epoch? we should be obliged to foster our despondency by replying, "Too well, if anything; it is over-good to be lasting."

So excellent is our position, so very different from what it was on the eve of any former contest, or of any former re-constitution of the world, to which England was ever a party since she was a nation, that, in contraries alone, could the most determined prognosticator of evil find any countenance; and, luckily, among those contraries, would be the contraries of every ascertained fact and of every permissible calculation—the contrary, in a word, of the truth. The Emperor of Russia, who is, we believe, a votary of the newly-invented patent oracles, in the material construction of which the carpenter and joiner is the most important agent, may make himself welcome to all the irrational consolations of mysticism.

We can do without them, and can look round upon a people and a country, who, in disadvantageous circumstances, both internal and external, vanquished a formidable and great antagonist in their last war; and now, in very different condition, are compelled, by the incurable and intractable infatuation of a far weaker enemy, to engage with greater vigour in an easier struggle.

Never before was England so perfectly prepared for the ne-

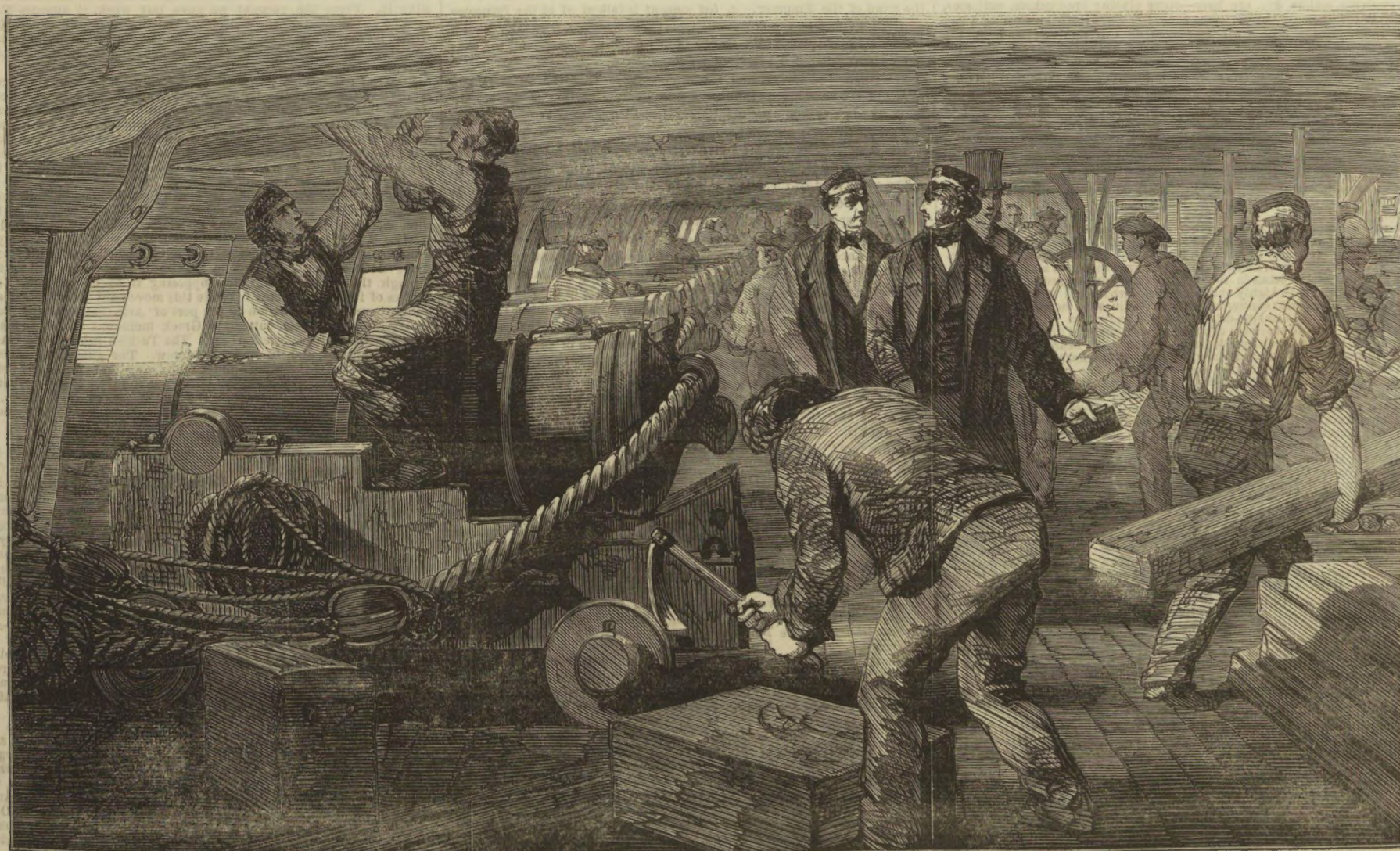
cessity thrust upon her by the demented ambition of a disturber of mankind. It is perfectly clear to every calm observer that either of the two great Powers of the West, as Lord Palmerston truly said on Monday night, would, singly, be able to bring this embroilment by arms to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. But they are united; and so united, that, from the very beginning of their history, nothing of the kind was ever known before. On such a scale, for such an object, in so earnest a spirit, it is for the first time; and it is, humanly speaking, impossible that results of a commensurate magnitude should fail to accrue. Those results will, probably, soon be recorded in the annals of Europe, for the instruction and the warning of the remotest generations.

But, leaving France, let us look at home. We have emerged from great evils into incredible prosperity. If men and angels had striven in concert to delay this struggle till the right moment, and to forbid its procrastination beyond that moment, they could scarcely, so far as human prudence can now judge, have timed it more opportunely than this has been done for us by events and by necessity, by the labours of those who loved (and still and always love) peace, and the madness of those who are bent on provoking their own destruction.

Some years ago our population was desolated by a famine in one great department of the three kingdoms; the famine was followed by a pestilence; but both traversed their appointed time, and passed away, without extraneous aggravation. With them passed away the dissensions which appeared to threaten civil convulsions between the two islands. Soon came the crisis of a social dispute on an economical question. Timely legislation assuaged all the dangerous irritations of that formidable emergency. But hardly had it been thus encountered, and thus rendered innocuous, when the strangeness of the evils and the extent of the catastrophes, which we had averted, were made apparent. The French revolution and Continental commotions of 1848 taught us the value of seasonable precaution. The mes-

meric contagion of that wild movement found here no morbid nerve (which we could not easily control) responsive to its bloody extravagances. The "State of the Nation!" Why, until yesterday, so to speak, this was the very text of sedition. On that text, "yet forty days," was the beginning of every agitator's sermon. Did you wish to call up the Hubbakuk Mucklewraths of the land, and to see them move amongst us with pans of fire on their heads, you had but to demand that people should be enlightened a little on "the state of the nation." Even after that last-mentioned opportunity of the enemy had terminated, we were not yet safe from external aggression. The great soldier who conducted our arms in the late war (no mere speculator, no dreamy enthusiast, but a man "dwelling in practicals for ever") had tried in vain to impress on successive Governments the duty and the necessity of providing a lock to the door, behind which so many treasures tempted adventurous cupidity. Our coasts were unarmed, our country was virtually defenceless. And when at length he despaired of arousing into caution the foolhardy tranquillity of our various rulers, he sought his last consolation in this memorable reflection, ending with a prayer: "I have seen nearly seventy-seven years of age, passed in honour; and I pray the Almighty that he will not suffer me to be a witness of the calamities which I cannot persuade my contemporaries to take measures to avert." He did persuade them; and he lived to see the last peril of his country effectually provided against.

Still, to be prepared for attack at home, to put our coasts in a state of defence, to arrange a plan by which an invading enemy should be checked and expelled; to have even repressed an incipient insurrection, adjusted a domestic quarrel, surmounted a financial crisis, and attained a condition in which we might bid defiance to the confederate arms of the world—all this is very different from carrying on with energy a foreign war in a distant scene of action. This has become our duty and our business, in spite of every device of conciliation; in spite, indeed, of almost too many efforts to "keep the peace" by fair means. It is,



FITTING OUT THE NEW STEAM-FRIGATE "EURYALUS," AT CHATHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



therefore, with no ordinary satisfaction that we survey the state of our preparations, and find that we are more than competent to the task assigned to us by events. Unanimity prevails amongst us. Great disputes have been settled, and great disasters have passed away. Emigration, aided by our immense commercial resources, has relieved us of the burdens of a supernumerary population; substituting an establishment of thriving customers for every helpless pauper, and solving a problem long deemed insoluble—the puzzle of politicians, and the despair of patriots. This, however, is not all. We were supposed to be a “nation of shopkeepers.” Certainly we are; but we are shopkeepers, “and something more;” and they will now find who provoke us to reckon the cost of this war, that we shall wind up by reckoning it against the aggressor, and that we shall use due attention in bringing in the bill, and in enforcing its settlement. We are shopkeepers who, when less prosperous, contrived to keep nearly all Europe in our pay, and yet were not broken by the experiment; since then, while punctually discharging all consequent liabilities, we have managed to increase immeasurably the available resources of our public wealth. The revenue of England was never so abundant, or (in proportion to the amount levied) so little felt. The people were never so unanimous. This is the very home of inventions. All the ameliorations of modern warfare are, without difficulty or delay, embodied in our system. We are more at one with each other in this quarrel than we have been, perhaps, on any occasion in our annals. The nation which, but two years ago, possessed not sufficient defensive resources, has now at its disposal a “mobilized” or aggressive force, which will be soon recognised by those against whom it is destined to act. Pauperism has diminished. Crime is, in general, on the decrease. All who seek employment obtain it; and such is the good spirit, the loyalty, the patriotism, the community of feeling, that, whereas, until war was certain, much difficulty was anticipated in filling up the requisite numbers of our voluntary recruits for the land and sea services; no sooner was the necessity of the conflict made clear, than crowds of efficient men presented themselves spontaneously. The “Baltic Fleet” is not only a finer armament than this country has yet equipped, but than, perhaps, any country ever yet sent forth against an enemy. Lord Derby’s Government began what the present Ministry have continued and brought to perfection; and we sincerely hope, and firmly expect, that Russia, which attaches so much importance to the freezing, and consequent inaccessibility, of the Baltic, during five months, will, before summer, have reason to regret that it is not a frozen sea—a “mare clausum”—all the year round.

Meantime, such is “the state of the nation,” that we shall hardly feel, either financially or politically, the strain or the effects of exertion from the measures we are compelled to adopt.

#### HER MAJESTY’S STEAM-FRIGATE “EURYALUS,” AT CHATHAM.

THE fitting out of this truly noble ship for the War in the East, as depicted upon the preceding page, presents an air of order, precision, and regularity, intermingled with bustling excitement, which is very striking; and, echoing as are our Dockyards with “the busy note of preparation,” neither of them supplies a more interesting illustration than that which we have selected.

The *Euryalus*, Capt. Ramsay, is a 51-gun screw-frigate, of 400-horse power. Her extreme beam is 50 feet; extreme length, 245 feet; between perpendiculars, 212 feet; tonnage, 2356 feet.

On the 17th ult. she had her steam up, and worked her trunk engines, by John Penn and Son, for two hours, at moorings, in the Medway. At one o’clock, next day, she left Chatham, for the purpose of being tried at the measured distance between the Nore and Mouse Lights, when her speed was ascertained to exceed ten knots per hour; the engines working admirably, and making from 58 to 61 revolutions per minute. She anchored about five o’clock, p.m., at Sheerness; and next morning proceeded under steam to Chatham, for the purpose of being made completely ready for sea at the port where she was fitted, and had her engines put on board.

In the accompanying Picture the guns are on board; but carpenters, shipwrights, sailors, &c., are busy—some placing fire-buckets, cutlasses, shot, &c., in their proper positions near the guns; others stowing away the sails; whilst others are employed at the rigging; and at the moment we write the engineers are hard at work, as are also the Dockyard artificers.

The *Euryalus* is now lying in dock bending her sails, and hoisting her boats in. She will come out of dock on Tuesday next, and proceed to Gillingham to take her powder in; and she will be in the Downs to form one of the Baltic squadron on or before the 6th of March.

#### COLLIERY EXPLOSION AND DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

One of the most fatal colliery explosions on record took place in the Arley Mine of the Ince Hall Coal Company, near Wigan, on the afternoon of Saturday last. The colliers had gone to their work in the morning at the usual hour. The number is not accurately known; but 240 Day-lamps had been distributed among the colliers, and of these fourteen had been returned up to noon, accounting for as many persons having left work. The workmen were spread over the north and south levels, the greater number being in the north, which are of great extent, and are well known to be highly charged with carburetted hydrogen gas, so dreaded by all persons connected with coal-mines on account of its explosive nature. The engine-driver and the banksmen in charge of the “pit-brow” had no suspicion of accident, or danger of accident, until the afternoon, when a loud explosion underground was heard, and this was quickly succeeded by a second report of a similar character. Then came the sudden rush of air, smoke, and dust, from the upcast shaft, which follows these dreadful occurrences. It was now known to those at the top that an explosion had taken place, and they began to take immediate steps to rescue the colliers below. An alarm was spread to the neighbouring mines, so that other colliers might be obtained, or volunteer to go down as searching parties. In the meantime a number of colliers below signalled to be drawn up, and five cage-loads (forty persons in all) were wound up the shaft. These had been at work in the south levels, and came to the top almost unscathed; but they reported that the north levels were on fire near the bottom of the shaft, thus cutting off the retreat of colliers who had escaped with life after the first burst of the explosion, or at least rendering their escape much more hazardous; and it was now that the really appalling nature of the accident became apparent. Nearly three hours elapsed before the fire could be extinguished, so as to enable the searchers to proceed into the levels; and when they did enter, their progress was necessarily slow, on account of the destruction of doors and stoppings by the explosion, some of which had to be replaced before sufficient ventilation could be restored to support life.

One of the first men brought to the surface alive from the north levels was James Murphy, a collier, who had been working at the very far end of the mine, or 1200 yards from the shaft. He and another man, on feeling the shock of the explosion, started towards the shaft; but on reaching a point in the levels where the sulphur was overpowering, his companion turned back, while Murphy, resolutely putting his cap between his teeth, ran towards the shaft and was saved. The other man was lost. In all about fourteen persons made their escape alive from the north workings during Saturday evening, and these were the last—all that were found during the night and on Sunday being dead.

The total number of bodies brought out of the mine up to Sunday evening was eighty-seven; but it was said that twenty or thirty were still missing.

On Tuesday last, the eve of Washington’s birthday, G. N. Sanders, Esq., the American Consul at London, gave an international dinner at his residence: when there were present Mr. Buchanan, Keesuth, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Sir J. Walsley, M.P., Garibaldi, Worell, Orsini, Pulsky, Hertz, and Mr. Welsh, Attaché to the Legation.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The announcement of the *Moniteur*, on Sunday, that the Emperor of Russia refused to accept the last terms of accommodation proposed, seems effectually to have settled the question of war—which, strange as it appears to us, here, up to the last, was much discussed, notwithstanding the departure of M. Kisseleff, the unchanged attitude of the Czar, and the innumerable other symptoms which, from week to week, have constantly grown more significant and more threatening. It is by many supposed that, the crisis having arrived, affairs will be less fluctuating, and that a term will be put to the feverish and most disastrous excitement that for some time past has been producing the most painful results. The speech of Lord John Russell on this occasion has been received here with enthusiasm by the more enlightened and patriotic, who look to the honour and credit of the nation beyond private and personal considerations of loss or gain in commercial and financial speculation. The *Presse*, in quoting it, says:—“Such is the conclusion of this admirable discourse. Never has the Minister of a great nation held higher or firmer language, never have outraged public morals been avenged with greater eloquence, never have more withering epithets been applied to the conduct of a Sovereign. The enterprise of Russia is a savage enterprise. The Emperor of Russia has deceived England with lying assurances.” Of course, preparations for war here are being carried on with increased vigour; leaves of absence (of which but a limited number, and under peculiar circumstances, have for some time been accorded) are being cut short; horses are, provisionally, being taken from the mounted *gendarmes* to supply the troops, and every other measure adopted that the occasion requires.

It is a point which, apparently trifling, is yet worthy of remark, that in the Sunday *feuilletons*, the *Courriers de Paris*, and other light chronicles of the events of the moment, a much better and more respectful tone is adopted towards the English than it is the custom for the writers of these articles to assume. In general our eccentricities, our peculiarities, our little foibles, are brought forward, exaggerated, misrepresented; we are made the heroes and heroines of all sorts of absurd histories and adventures; and, in proportion as the author of these *mauvaises plaisanteries* is ignorant of our country, manners, customs, language, literature, and ideas, is he severe upon each and all. Now, however, the tone is considerably changed; and if the present occasion can really be made to establish a sincere *entente cordiale* between the two nations, and remove the prejudices that exist so strongly in the mind of the French of nearly every class towards us, much real good will have been effected. A strict surveillance also is exerted over the theatres, to prevent the appearance of anything calculated to give umbrage to the feelings of English spectators, even to the changing of the names and periods of historical pieces; and it is to be hoped that the same spirit will be introduced into private society.

The *Patrie*, one of the chief organs of the Government, has been most sharply taken to task by the *Moniteur*, and is, we believe, to receive an official *avertissement* (the second inflicted on it) for publishing, if not false, at least premature, intelligence, respecting the reply of the Emperor of Russia. Other journals are being treated with no less severity: *L’ami de la Religion*, and *L’ami de l’Ordre*, of Amiens, have been visited with *avertissements*, for criticisms on the *loi d’enseignement*, and on official documents inserted in the *Moniteur*.

The monetary question is one which excites more attention than ever. So scarce is money that the Bank of France last week notified in all its bureaux that all who came to change notes would receive in future half gold and half silver.

A marriage is expected to take place shortly, which will unite two of the most celebrated names of the Napoleon dynasty, in the persons of the young Murat, officer in the Guides, and Mdle. de Wagram, daughter of the Prince de Wagram, the same for whom a union with the Prince Napoleon was contemplated at the time of the Emperor’s marriage.

The Duc d’Albe has arrived in Paris, and is at the Tuileries. The young Dom Pedro’s visit to Paris, after visiting London, Brussels, Berlin, and Vienna, is expected with interest.

*Paris danse*, in spite of “wars and rumours of wars,” not *chez lui*, but as he has done all the season, at Court and official balls. The Hôtel de Ville gave its second grand ball on Tuesday. The Ministers of War and Commerce have added their fêtes to the list. The ball of Saturday last at the Tuileries was magnificent, though, as may be supposed, the arrival of the despatch from the Czar caused no small pre-occupation in the mind of the Emperor. A *bal masqué* is talked of at the Princess Mathilde’s; and on the Dimanche Gras (next Sunday) is to take place a brilliant *fête d’enfants*, at the Cirque de la Chapelle Elysees, for the charitable institution of the *Œuvres des Familles*.

The position of affairs, and the circumstance that the dullness and rigour of the season have induced a considerable portion of the society of Paris to go to Rome for the Carnival, will doubtless render its conclusion particularly sombre here.

The *banquet gras* has, on his arrival from Poissy (the great cattle market for the supply of the capital), been named Prince Menschikoff.

The great politico-theatrical event of the day is the appearance, at the Opéra Comique, of Meyerbeer’s “*Etoile du Nord*,” the work of which we spoke last week as being stopped by the Censure until the decision of the *Chef de l’Etat* should be given as to the propriety of its appearance or suppression. The *Moniteur* having announced that the Emperor, considering that “an opera was not a *pièce de circonstance*, but a musical work, and that it would be attaching to a poem an exaggerated importance to interdict its appearance;” that to this consideration was joined the reluctance of the Emperor to deprive the public of one of its pleasures, and to injure the administration of the theatre, the “*Etoile du Nord*” would very shortly appear. As may be supposed, these circumstances excited no small interest to that which already attached itself to the name of Meyerbeer—Meyerbeer débutant in Opéra Comique, moreover; and the theatre was crowded to excess, boxes and tickets being, for the last two days, hardly attainable. The success of the piece has more than justified the attention it thus excited previous to its appearance.

##### SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid to the 16th inst. state that the Queen intended to spend the Holy Week in Seville; and that she would be accompanied in her excursion by the President of the Council. Cabinet Councils were extremely frequent, but the result of the deliberations had not transpired. The *Diario Español*, of the 16th, had been seized, in consequence of an article in which the conduct of the Government towards General O’Donnell and José de la Concha was violently attacked.

The Queen had ordered that the measures adopted in the capital, for the relief of the indigent and labouring classes, should be extended to all the districts of the kingdom in which a scarcity of provisions was experienced.

The Governor of the province of Barcelona had informed the Minister of War that the band of brigands who had made their appearance in the upper mountains of Catalonia, had recrossed the frontier and sought refuge in France, in consequence of the measures adopted for their capture.

##### BREAD RIOTS IN ITALY.

A letter from Rome, of the 18th, states that disturbances had taken place in the provinces, in consequence of the high price of provisions. They were particularly serious at Ravenna, Rimini, Cesena, and Perugia. Masses of famished peasants entered this last town crying for bread. The Governor of the place, a Swiss, called out the troops, and was on the point of ordering them to fire upon the multitude, when he was prevented by the delegate, Monsignor Loschiavo, who displayed on the occasion the greatest moderation.

#### THE WAR.

##### THE CZAR’S REFUSAL OF LOUIS NAPOLEON’S PEACE PROPOSAL.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday announced the arrival of the Emperor of Russia’s answer to the letter of the Emperor of the French. It is in the negative. In his letter to the Emperor, the Czar discusses the conditions of arrangement which were proposed to him and declares that he cannot enter into any negotiation, except upon the basis which he has already made known. According to the French Government organ, “this reply leaves no chance open for a pacific solution, and France must be prepared to maintain, by the most effective measures, the cause for which the persevering exertions of diplomacy have been unable to secure the victory.” There are several versions of the manner in which the letter of the Emperor of the French was presented to the Czar. The following communication gives some details which are not uninteresting:—

The reply of the Emperor of the French arrived at St. Petersburg on the 6th inst. M. de Castelbajac immediately apprised Count Neesselrode that he wished to present a letter to the Czar from the Emperor of the French. Although it is contrary to Russian Court etiquette to speak to the Emperor of Russia on public business after four o’clock in the afternoon, Count Neesselrode apprised M. de Castelbajac that he might present himself at the Palace, although the Emperor was suffering from the gout. M. de Castelbajac consequently delivered the letter on the afternoon of the 6th. The Czar appeared to be painfully affected on reading it. He then spoke a few words, in a low tone, in Russian, which M. de Castelbajac did not understand. He recovered his composure almost immediately, and told M. de Castelbajac that he would return an answer in a few days.

##### THE ANGLO-FRENCH AND TURKISH TREATY.

The text of the treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between England, France, and Turkey, is said to have been forwarded from Paris on Tuesday. Besides the articles already known, which stipulate that Turkey shall not conclude any treaty with Russia without the consent of England and France, and that neither of these two Powers is in any case to derive any territorial advantages from the present war, the treaty is described as containing other articles, which stipulate for the free navigation of the Black Sea, and the sending of an army of occupation of 100,000 men to Constantinople. Of this number, France is to furnish 70,000 men, and England 30,000. The 100,000 men are all to be assembled at Constantinople about the middle of April.

##### FRENCH PREPARATION FOR WAR.

In addition to the army of observation of 100,000 men to be formed on the frontier of the Alps, it is now stated that the French expedition to Turkey, instead of consisting of 40,000, as was originally intended, will ultimately be raised to 70,000 of the best men in the French army. Generals Canrobert, Pelissier, and Macmahon will command three divisions; but there appears to be some difficulty with respect to the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief.

##### PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN SWEDEN AND FINLAND.

From Christiania the news is warlike: 6000 men are to be mobilised; of whom 3000 are to be sent to Stockholm, 1200 to Christiansand, 1000 to Horten, and the rest to Kahlomen. A division of the gun-boat fleet is to be got ready immediately.

Russia neglects nothing in the midst of war in Turkey, and intrigues everywhere, not even the continued Russification of unfortunate Finland. Two ordinances have lately been published in that duchy, the one commanding all the scholars in the high schools to wear uniform, and the other rendering the present censorship of the press still more severe.

In Finland 100 gun-boats are to be got ready, and 60,000 Russian troops are to occupy the coasts of the Gulf of Bothnia, the Finnish regiments being prudently sent to other quarters. The visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Helsinki has been postponed.

##### A FINANCIAL CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

A financial crisis prevails at St. Petersburg. Money has become very scarce, and almost all business is at a stand-still. Nothing but paper is in circulation. At the departure of the last mail war was considered inevitable, although it was far from being popular in the capital. The best troops are being directed towards the seaports, where immense stores are collected. If the struggle commences, it will be terrible and decisive, for Russia appears to devote to it all her resources. The bases of a forced loan have been prepared. Foreigners are leaving St. Petersburg and Moscow in crowds. In this last-named town the war party has the pre-eminence, not amongst the higher classes, but among the people.

All the Turkish Consuls in Russia are about to give in their resignation. Turkish subjects are placed under the protection of Austrian agents, but only for six months, dating from the declaration of war by the Porte.

The Czar is extremely enraged at the answer returned by Prussia. Prince Paskewitch is summoned from Warsaw to St. Petersburg. Russian troops are to be stationed between Riga and Memel. A ukase, issued by the Emperor of Russia on the 9th, orders fresh levies. Baron Budberg will take a short journey from Berlin. General Benckendorf has received the command of the forces in the Caucasus.

##### THE RUSSO-GREEK CONSPIRACY.—AN INSURRECTION.

The conspiracy fomented, by the indefatigable agents of the Czar, throughout the dominions of the Sultan, has ended in an insurrection in Albania. From the account we gave last week, it appears that the persons at the head of the conspiracy were ex-employés of the Russian Government; and that they had been carrying on their machinations ever since the departure of Prince Menschikoff from Constantinople last spring.

Letters from Janina, of the 8th inst., confirm the telegraphic despatch relative to the outbreak in Southern Albania. It is there stated that several bands of insurgents having joined in the neighbourhood of Arta, near the station of the “Five Wells,” they took up a position, and cut off the communication between Janina and Arta. The Government had sent 1000 irregular troops against them—with what success is not mentioned. The tradesmen in Arta had fled for safety to the citadel, taking their property with them.

A letter, dated Athens, Feb. 16, states that the Greeks were pressing on against Arta, and had laid close siege to it. What Turkish troops there were had collected in Arta, to which place they had all fled for safety. The Greeks occupied the defile of Pente Pegadia, the only road from Arta to Janina, so that it was hardly possible to send troops to Arta. It could only be done by making a long detour and marching through the revolted districts, supposing it to be prudent to empty Janina of its military force. While this movement was taking place on land, there was an action in the port of Arta between the Turkish guard-ship and a Greek cutter. A Greek merchant vessel, laden with corn, wished to leave the harbour. The Turkish inhabitants made an outcry about this, and threatened the crew. The guard-ship added fuel to the flame, for it threatened to send the merchant ship to the bottom, if it dared to leave its moorings. Of course the Greek cutter, that happened to be at anchor there, took the part of its countrymen; so, after some pros and cons, it poured a broadside into the guard-ship, and the latter went down.

The *Leipzig Zeitung* has letters from Athens of February 3. They mention that “Lieutenant Spiridiot Karaiskakis, who is attached to the frontier battalion, and is son of the hero of that name who fell at Athens, had crossed the frontier on the 28th of January with 500 Greeks and Albanians. He had effected a junction with the insurgents in Epirus; and his first movements were looked for with great anxiety.” “Everything,” it is added, will depend on whether his first steps or movements prove successful. If this be the case, Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia may very speedily be found in open insurrection against the Porte.” Some days ago the well-known Panajoti Sutzto delivered a funeral oration, at the close of which he said—“Death or liberty. Death or a Greek Empire: a Greek Empire is our only salvation. Swear by the corse of this youth who lies here before you, that you will undertake everything which human strength can compass to effect the restoration of a Greek empire.” Such is their tone.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, and, therefore, not very reliable, states that the insurgents are nearly 40,000 strong, Arnauts and Greeks; that Janina has risen, and has been joined by the inhabitants of Merzowa and Agrafa; and that the Turkish troops from the Montenegrin frontier were marching thither.

A despatch from Vienna, on Thursday, says that advices from Albania to the middle of February speak of the insurrection as increasing. Bands of armed men go from village to village, urging the inhabitants to rise. Arms and ammunition are distributed gratis, and the Turks everywhere take to flight. The Pacha of Janina has withdrawn the troops from the town to the citadel on Mount Sihanizza. Inflammatory proclamations are distributed in great numbers. On the 8th and 9th inst. a revolutionary movement occurred at Salonica, but the Turkish troops attacked the insurgents at the point of the bayonet, and



seized the ringleaders. Since then the public tranquillity has not been disturbed.

#### THE FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA.

On the 6th several large English and four French steamers went from the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, conveying eight Turkish steamers and ten sailing-vessels, with 7000 troops and ammunition, to Batoum. One English and one French steamer had gone to Varna.

The report of an attack on Chef ketil (Fort St. Nicholas), after the combined fleets left for the Bosphorus, is not correct. It was on the 3rd January that the fleets entered the Black Sea. It was on the 6th that the Russians cannonaded St. Nicholas. The allied commanders heard of this, and, expecting to catch the Russians in an act of war, the ships conveying the Turkish transports to Batoum set out from Sinaps with guns shot, in the hope of a brush. But the Russians had been severely handled by the fortress, and did not wait for the French and British ships.

#### PORT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Lieutenant O'Reilly of the *Retribution* made, during the recent visit of that ship to Sebastopol, a sketch of the whole place, including the forts, batteries, men-of-war, and the town; a copy of which was despatched to the Admiralty. Lieutenant O'Reilly states that—

Five line-of-battle ships were moored head-and-stern across the harbour, so as to command the entrance of the harbour, which is no narrow that only one line-of-battle-ship can enter at a time, exposed to a cross fire of 400 heavy guns before entering the harbour; and should you succeed in doing so you would have a raking fire of five or six line-of-battle ships; three of whom are of three decks; so there is no chance of attacking it by sea, as they could also easily stretch a boom or chain across the entrance. But by land it is very different, being surrounded by heights, which might easily be carried; and this would place the town, all the heavy batteries, ships, and docks, at the mercy of an enemy. The town is surrounded by a wall loopholed. Within seven miles of Sebastopol there are several deep inlets, where you could land in a dingy, free of all guns—those of the port out of range; so that you could land a sufficient force to overpower those of the enemy. The place is a complete garrison, and is said to contain 16,000 soldiers.

#### THE SKIRMISHES ON THE DANUBE.

The news from the seat of war continues to be of a very puzzling nature. One day a despatch brings a striking account of a Russian victory; and a few days later we receive letters showing that it was either without foundation, or else a distorted statement of what has taken place. On Wednesday a despatch was received from Vienna, stating that great part of the Turkish flotilla on the Danube had been destroyed near Giurgevo. As no date was given, it was thought the despatch probably referred to an affair mentioned in the *Gazette d'Autbourg*. According to that journal, General Schilder, who had, in the night of February 9th, erected a battery of twelve guns of large calibre on the island of Rumadam, opposite Rustchuk, where the flotilla was lying, had seriously injured a Turkish steamer and several smaller vessels. The Russians were said to have had only a few men wounded.

A correspondent of the *Oest Deutsche Post*, from the Lower Danube, professes to be able to give an authentic account of all the little affairs which took place on the Danube between the 5th and the 9th inst. On the 6th, Osman Pacha, with 1400 men and 20 guns, advanced by way of Muglavit towards Mazedol, in order to see what the Russians were about there. On the approach of the Turks, the Russian outposts fell back on Mazedol, where entrenchments have been made. On the same day, 2000 horse, also with 20 guns, left Negoi and Girna to reconnoitre the Russian position at Urosikus. It is probable the reports made by the commanders of the detachments were unfavourable, as Achmet Pacha, the Commander of Kalafat, immediately sent to Omer Pacha, demanding reinforcements, in order that the strategically important places of Muglavit, Sriketz, Negoi, Girna, and Nedeje might be occupied. On the 5th and 6th Said Pacha, with 5000 foot and 40 guns, crossed the river at Rustchuk, and Mahomet Pacha, with 4000 men and 36 guns, did the like at Iurtukai. Both at Giurgevo and Oltienitz there was a fierce struggle, but the Turks were obliged to withdraw, without having effected more than to secure possession of the island near Oltienitz. On the 8th and 9th, 6000 Turks, under the command of Oglou Terek Pacha, crossed from Hirsowa, and advanced as far as Orasch de Floss, whence the Russians fled at his approach. After destroying all the fortifications, the Turks returned in perfect order to the right bank of the river. On the 8th, by order of General Liders, 3000 Russians crossed the river from Braila to Matchin, near which place they destroyed some field-works; but, being subsequently vigorously attacked by the Turks, they were obliged to retire.

#### INVESTMENT OF KALAFAT.

Letters from Constantinople mention that eighty heavy guns were to be despatched to Varna, and thence forwarded to Kalafat. Orders had been issued from the Ministry of War to Omer Pacha to hold the position of Kalafat at any cost. Letters of Feb. 12, from the Serbian frontier, state that the Russians were daily drawing closer the cordon of troops investing Kalafat. From Jurna, on the left bank of the mouth of the Aluta, and thence in a northerly direction, by Kregesti, Karakal, Dilga, Radovan, Certatele, Caraugu, Drinzo, and Giria, and then, farther from Citate, by Matzaczeg and Csoroju to Ursika, there were stationed, in larger and smaller corps, not less than 35,000 Russian troops, who form an immense semicircle in front of Kalafat. The countless marauders and stragglers, who are affiliated to the Russian army of investment, are collected into the various field-refuges of Povar, Sitjai, Tugla, Gouvon, Mirila, and even as far as Slatina. In Krajova convalescents only are received, or at least patients whose recovery can be pretty surely reckoned upon, and who can be very speedily restored to duty in the field.

#### THE ENTENTE CORDIALE WITH BELGIUM.

The *Gotha Gazette* publishes a despatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the French Minister in Saxony, on the subject of the visit of Prince Napoleon to Belgium. He states that there was nothing political in the visit, that it was intended by the Emperor as a proof of his esteem, and that he regarded as a calumny the reports which had been current of the King of the Belgians having attempted to use his influence to prevent the alliance of England with France, and had induced another illustrious personage to co-operate with him. The despatch declares that the Emperor of the French has the highest confidence in the honourable character of his Belgian Majesty.

#### AMERICA.

The *Asia*, Captain Lott, which sailed from New York on Thursday, the 9th inst., reached the Mersey on Monday. The weather in the United States had been very severe. At Concord, the thermometer had fallen 26 degrees below zero. A fire broke out among the steam-boats at New Orleans on the 4th inst., and fifteen or twenty negroes perished in the flames. Seven steamers, together with several barges, were entirely destroyed, with their cargoes, consisting principally of flour, cotton, and provisions. A bill had been reported to the House of Representatives, annulling the contract with the Collins Mail Steamers, and proposing that the Government should purchase them. It does not, however, seem likely to pass.

The news from Mexico extends to the 19th ult. from the capital, and to the 24th from Vera Cruz. The most important point of the intelligence is the subject of the introduction of colonists, which was being discussed in Mexico.

The Vera Cruz *Eco* of the 22nd of January says:—"It is now understood beyond the possibility of a doubt, that in the southern portion of the department of Mexico, a rich gold placer has been discovered, extending about eighty leagues in length; and it is highly probable that this fortunate discovery will be followed by others of equal value to the country."

**A MUNIFICENT OFFER.**—The Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has one of the largest and best assorted libraries in the north of England; but the costly building which contains it entailed a heavy debt, which, though reduced from time to time, still amounts to £6200, and greatly impedes the society's usefulness. At a meeting of the committee, held during the past week, it was announced that Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, who is one of the vice-presidents of the society, grateful for the advantages which he derived from the library when a young man, and anxious to extend these advantages to others, had offered to pay off one-half of the debt, provided means are taken to pay the other half before the next anniversary, and the annual subscription is reduced one-half, namely, to one guinea. It is intended that this munificent offer shall be submitted shortly to a general meeting of the members, to be convened for that purpose.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.**—The Council have just presented a copy of Professor Owen's valuable catalogue of the Hunterian Collection to Mr. Silvester, the second candidate on the list for the College Studentship, in consideration of the merit of his dissections when a candidate for the appointment of Student in Human and Comparative Anatomy of the College.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

##### EXPORTATION OF WARLIKE STORES.

In consequence of information received by Government that a large quantity of warlike stores had been entered at the Custom house, for exportation to Odessa, last week, a Privy Council was held at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday, at which the following proclamation was ordered to be issued:—

##### BY THE QUEEN.—A PROCLAMATION.

**VICTORIA R.**  
Whereas by the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853, section 150, certain goods may, by proclamation in order of her Majesty in Council, be prohibited either to be exported or carried coastwise; and whereas We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, deem it expedient and necessary to prohibit the goods hereinafter mentioned either to be exported or carried coastwise; We, by and with the advice aforesaid, do hereby order and direct, that from and after the date hereof, all arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and the following articles—being articles which We have judged capable of being converted into, or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, that is to say: marine engines, screw propellers, paddle-wheels, cylinders, cranks, shafts, boilers, tubes for boilers, boiler-plates, fire-bars, and every article or any other component part of an engine or boiler, or any article whatsoever which is, can, or may become applicable for the manufacture of marine machinery, shall be, and the same are, hereby prohibited either to be exported from the United Kingdom, or carried coastwise.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the seventeenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

##### IMPRESSMENT FOR THE NAVY.

The following well-timed letter puts to rest all fears about the possible revival of impressment for the navy:—

Admiralty, Feb. 18, 1854.

Sir,—I am desired by Sir James Graham to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, stating that an impression exists among the seamen in the neighbourhood of South Shields that the Government are about to resort to a forced ballot to compel them to serve in the Royal Navy, and that impressment itself may have had recourse to. Sir James Graham desires me to express to you his thanks for the information which you have given him, and, in reply, to inform you that the Government have not the remotest idea or intention of resorting to such measures, or to compulsory measures of any kind, for manning the navy.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
H. O'BRIEN.  
James Mather, Esq., South Shields.

##### THE MAILS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Next in importance to the proper equipment of our naval and military forces, and their speedy direction towards the scene of war, is the necessity for rapid and regular channels of communication, so that instructions may instantly be transmitted to our Admirals and Generals, and intelligence of the progress of events forwarded in return to the seat of Government. The present communications between London and Constantinople are extremely unsatisfactory and uncertain, and are susceptible of great improvement. The Peninsular and Oriental Company have two steamers—the *Vectis* and *Valetta*—running between Malta and Marseilles in forty to forty-six hours. It has been suggested that, if the Government were to arrange with the Peninsular and Oriental Company to use these two beautiful packets as despatch-boats, to run direct from Marseilles to Constantinople, without calling at Malta, the voyages might be regularly accomplished in four days. Allowing forty-eight hours for couriers to proceed from London to Marseilles, via Folkestone and Paris, it would be quite possible to reach Constantinople in six days from London; and very pressing instructions transmitted from London by submarine telegraph to Marseilles, and conveyed thence by the *Vectis* or *Valetta*, might be placed in Constantinople in little over four days. It is thus quite practicable, by using this route, to arrange for a regular service of special couriers between London, Paris, and Constantinople in six days.

**THE WAR ESTIMATES FOR 1854.**—The following is a summary of the total amount which Parliament is asked to vote for the year commencing on the 1st of April next, and the extent to which that is an increase on the vote taken last year:—

	Proposed Vote.	Increase.
Army .. ..	£6,287,488	£262,470
Navy .. ..	7,487,948	1,202,455
Ordnance .. ..	3,845,878	792,311
	£17,621,312	£2,257,236

**RUSSIAN FRIGATES CRUISING OFF MADEIRA.**—Letters have been received from Madeira, stating that two Russian frigates were cruising off that island. They are supposed to be ships which have recently left our ports, and which were repaired in our dockyards. In the daily expectation of a declaration of war, it will, no doubt, be deemed desirable on the part of the Admiralty, to protect our trade in that quarter, in the event of the report being confirmed.

**LIEUTENANTS ON HALF-PAY.**—The Lords of the Admiralty have given notice to all lieutenants in the Royal Navy, now on half-pay, of and below the seniority of 1841 inclusive, that they are required immediately to transmit their addresses to the Secretary of the Admiralty; and such lieutenants as may think themselves unfit for service are to transmit a medical certificate of their inability, and the cause of the same. The half-pay of all lieutenants neglecting to reply to this notice on or before the 1st of March next will be suspended. All mates and midshipmen, second masters and masters' assistants, unemployed, are also to send their addresses on or before the 1st March, or they will be considered as ceasing to belong to her Majesty's service.

**A CLEVER REMARK** by the Emperor Napoleon, with reference to the letter of the Emperor Nicholas recognising him in his new position as Sovereign, is much talked of in the salons. When the Emperor Napoleon saw that the Czar, instead of calling him brother, used the words good friend, Napoleon said to the Russian Ambassador, "*J'en suis glorieux, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur—on ne choisit pas ses parents mais on choisit ses amis.*" (I am very proud of this, Monsieur. We do not choose our relations, but we choose our friends.)

The facility of moving troops with despatch and safety across the river Thames, at a point where no bridge exists, and where the constant passage of steamers and other vessels renders the transit over in boats both dangerous and slow, was on Thursday last clearly proved by 206 of the 19th Regiment of Foot having passed from Wapping to Rotherhithe, through the Thames Tunnel, in the short period of twelve minutes, including the time occupied in their being re-formed for marching to Deptford Dockyard.

It is stated that the entire force at the Hythe training school will be armed with the Minié rifle, and that the whole machinery of the school will be transported to Malta, in order to teach the troops the perfect use of that formidable weapon.

**RECRUITING IN DUBLIN.**—Nothing, says an Irish paper, can exceed the enthusiasm with which the recruiting parties are met in Dublin wherever they go, and the alacrity with which the initiatory shilling is taken exhibits something more than the ordinary "red fever" amongst the people. Those who are enlisting in Ireland just now have amongst them not only those who may have nothing else to do, but actually men of substance in their own class of life, who are urged by a sort of humble chivalry in taking arms. A few days ago a number of Dublin car-drivers, men whose worldly means are certainly superior to a common soldier's, threw down their whips with one accord and followed the ribbons. To give some idea of the *animus* which moves the new recruits, the following anecdote is related by an eye witness. A sergeant was, after his custom, importuning some people to "list," when one, who appeared to be a spokesman for the whole, advanced to ask something about their prospects in the army. He did not inquire whether the eating or the drinking might be good, or if they would have fair pay, or anything of the kind, but simply—"Musha, sir, d'ye think we'd ever git a prod at the Emperor of Russia?" Of course the sergeant said they would not fail to come face to face with the redoubtable Nicholas; and in five minutes after her Majesty had some twenty additional soldiers.

**SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.**—Considerable excitement was occasioned in the Old Bailey on Saturday, in consequence of a report that an immense quantity of gunpowder had been discovered in vaults under premises known as Clemmitt's-inn. On inquiry, it turned out that the report was much exaggerated, although it is certain that a seizure of gunpowder had taken place, and had been conveyed under proper care to the Tower. So far as can be learned, it appears that in consequence of private information of frequent consignments of gunpowder to a large extent to the premises above mentioned, the names of the parties to whom it was consigned being concealed, increased vigilance took place on the part of the police, and the matter having been reported to the Chief Commissioner, an inquiry took place which resulted in a search warrant being issued by the chief magistrate. On searching the premises, the police officers discovered no less than fifteen barrels of gunpowder, containing in all 12 cwt. 1 qr. and 17 lbs. Ten barrels were found in vaults under the premises, and the remainder in the inn-yard. The whole was at once seized and conveyed to the Tower.

#### MUSIC IN PARIS.

"L'ETOILE DU NORD," COMIC OPERA, IN THREE ACTS; THE LIBRETTO BY SCRIBE, THE MUSIC BY MEYERBEER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, February 20.

MEYERBEER at the Théâtre Imperial de l'Opéra Comique! Meyerbeer again transforming his style, and entering the lists on the stage at which the light productions of Grétry, Hérold, Auber, Adolphe Adam, Halévy, and Ambroise Thomas, have been for so many years in the ascendant—it surely cannot be! Meyerbeer, who wrote the "*Margherita d'Anjou*" (for Milan) in 1822, the "*Crociato in Egitto*" (for Venice) in 1824, the "*Roberte le Diable*" in 1830, the "*Huguenots*" in 1836, and the "*Prophète*" (for the Grand Opéra in Paris) in 1849, besides the "*Camp of Silesia*" (for Berlin and Vienna) in 1846—Meyerbeer, whose forte as a lyric composer has been considered to be the grand, the terrible, the pathetic, and the vehement; whose operatic inspirations have so profoundly interested audiences in every part of the world, because they are replete with the most refined sensibility, and filled to overflow with every varied expression of deep feeling—Meyerbeer, the writer of a comic opera! Such were the exclamations heard in the European musical circles since it was made known that the "*Northern Star*" was to shine positively at the Salle Favart. But the result has proved that the genius of Meyerbeer is not confined to one school of composition. The triumph of Meyerbeer as a comic opera composer is a *fait accompli*. In the presence of the Emperor and Empress—of all that is distinguished in political, literary, and artistic circles—"L'Etoile du Nord" was produced, last Thursday night, with the most signal success—one that does not admit of a "shadow of a shade" of suspicion—one in which the individuality of the composer has assumed a novel aspect. And in this instance, be it remarked, that the popularity of this new work will essentially be owing to the composer himself. The tact and talent of Scribe could not, of course, be wanting in certain dramatic situations; but to endeavour to excite emotions in audiences from a sentimental love-story of Peter the Great and Catherine of Russia may be deemed an impossibility; historic reminiscences are opposed to any marked sympathy for such personages. The melodious charm, imaginative imagery, dramatic impulse, and descriptive powers of the great musician, have been victorious over Scribe's elaborate and extravagant incidents—the poetic license in the development of which has been carried to the verge of absurdity. The *Czar*, in the first act, is working as a carpenter under the name of *Peter Michaelof*, at Wiburg, on the Gulf of Finland, where he meets with Catherine, who is a sutler, and falls in love with her, for her daring courage, which is shown by her coming in contact alone with a marauding body of Cossacks, and by her enlisting as a soldier, in order to prevent her brother, who has been drawn in the conscription, from postponing his marriage with *Prasovia*, the Wiburg Burgomaster's daughter. In the second act, is the saving of the *Czar's* life, menaced by mutineers in his army, by Catherine's discovery of the traitorous documents; the heroine herself narrowly escaping death for having struck a corporal, whilst she is a guard at Peter's tent, in the interior of which the *Czar* is seen, deeply intoxicated, in the company of two *vivandières*. In the last act Peter is at Moscow, lamenting the loss of Catherine, who is, however, brought to his palace in a state of insanity, caused by his infidelity. She is restored to reason by the device of surrounding her with her former village companions, and of playing her favourite airs on the flute—on which her brother and Peter, in the first act, were accustomed to perform. Crowned Empress by the *Czar*, the predictions of her mother, on the night of her death, that the North Star, which was then shining brightly, destined a high station for her at the hands of a stranger, are thus fulfilled.

Such is the outline of the poem which Meyerbeer will immortalise by his brilliant conceptions. The score contains no less than twenty-six pieces—of which the overture, the gipsy rondo with tambourine, by Catherine, in the first act; the songs of the cavalry and infantry soldiers, the chorus of conspirators, a portion of the finale in the second act, and the bravura, with the accompaniment of two flutes, of Catherine, in the last act, are avowedly extracted from the "*Camp of Silesia*," an occasional opera of local interest, which will not admit of transplantation from a Teutonic clime.

The overture consists chiefly of a stately march in E flat, richly scored, in the midst of which steals a delicious melody, frequently heard during the progress of the opera, instrumented with graceful piquancy: the winding up of this imposing instrumental introduction is marked by the co-operation of a military band of Sax instruments, behind the scenes, with the ordinary orchestra. The opening chorus, "Sous cet ombrage," is followed by a song of a vendor of pastry, *Damiwolitz* (Mocker), the bosom friend of Peter. A drinking chorus, "A la Finlande, buvons," some couplets by Mlle. Duprez, who is the Catherine; a lively air by Mlle. Lefebvre, "Ah! que j'ai peur;" a most original and effective bass air, "Enfants de l'Ukraine," sung by Hermann Léon, as *Gritzenko*, the Cossack chief; the singularly fascinating rondo, sung by Mlle. Duprez, which has the effect of drawing away the brigands from the pillage of the village; a thoroughly dramatic duo between Mlle. Duprez and M. Battaille (who is the *Czar*), "De quelle ville es-tu?" a light, quaint, and crying duo for two sopranos, given by Mlles. Lefebvre and Duprez; a chorus of soldiers marching to battle; and a prayer finale, sung by Catherine, whose voice dies away in the distance, in captivating cadenzas, as she is marched off, disguised as the recruit, are included in a first act.

The second act is constructed on loftier proportions. The action passing in a military camp, placed in a rocky defile, on the eve of the battle between Peter and Charles XII., of Sweden, the local colouring of the composer is displayed most felicitously. The orchestral writing is full of novel and picturesque effects, the vocal pieces are replete with animation. The songs of the two soldiers, who in turns boast of the superiority of their claims for the cavalry and infantry, are masterpieces of ingenuity and freshness. The infantry air is interwoven with evolutions and choral ejaculations; the drum imitations by the voices being so curious and startling, that the house demanded an encore. The concerted piece of the tent scene is a continuous gem. Beginning with a bacchanal duo between Battaille and Mocker, the voice of Catherine intervenes outside the tent; then succeed the viracious couplets of the two *vivandières*, the comedy of which electrified the house, and again enacted a rapturous demand for a repetition. After this duo, comes a quintet, the phrases of which have all the fulness of German harmony, with the insinuating grace of Italian melody. The finale, in which, after the suppression of the conspiracy by the courage of the *Czar*, who throws off his incognito, is overwhelmingly large and impressive. Meyerbeer has interwoven an ancient Prussian march with a march executed by drums and fife, and subsequently with a march played by the Sax instruments—the three subjects being combined, in the conclusion, with astounding and inspiring force.

In the third act, Battaille has a romance, "O jours heureux de joie et de misère." The instrumentation of this delicious melody is charming. After a comic trio, by Battaille, Mocker, and Hermann Léon, Mlle. Lefebvre has an air, which provoked another encore; and the same vocalist a duo with Jourdan, "Fusillé, fusillé"—in which the composer is caught for once napping, the opening bearing an unmistakable resemblance to the "Pendou, pendu," in Adam's "Postillon de Lonjumeau." The air with the two flutes, forming the finale, is known in this country—as Mlle. Lind, for whom the heroine in the "*Camp of Silesia*" was written, has sung it frequently at concerts.

"L'Etoile du Nord" will be, must be, heard in London: the season cannot pass with the omission of the production of such a masterpiece. Its adaptation for the Italian stage will be easy. The dialogue is very limited, and can be reduced advantageously, and turned into recitatives. The French critics are in the seventh heaven touching the execution. Its exactitude and precision as an *ensemble* cannot be denied. The choruses are admirable—the orchestra, conducted by Tilmant, plays and accompanies to perfection; but the amateurs habituated to the vocal glories of the English capital, take leave to deny that anything like an adequate cast has been secured at the Opéra Comique. Mlle. Duprez, it is true, vocalises like an angel, but she acts like a *grisette*. Battaille is energetic, but coarse, in the *Czar*. The voices of the other artists are too awful to dwell upon; and yet, with such marked inferiorities, the careful rehearsals of the opera for six months—bear this fact, English managers!—under the gifted composer's indefatigable direction, insured for the work a most finished interpretation. Meyerbeer was called for at the conclusion, amidst a storm of cheering, the Emperor and Empress remaining to join in the plaudits. The second performance on Saturday night more than confirmed the verdict of the opening representation. Stalls were sold last Thursday for two hundred francs (£8) each place!

Our Artists have depicted the most striking dramatic situation in the opera. It is the tent scene in the second act, in which Peter the Great (Battaille) and his favourite (Mocker) are engaged in a drinking bout, in the presence of the two *vivandières*. The Colonel, who has just





"CAMPAIGN OVENS," FOR VICTUALLING FRENCH TROOPS.

entered the tent, in vain points out to the *Czar* the peril of his position; and *Catherine* (Mlle. Duprez), disguised as the recruit, views with agony, through an aperture in the tent, the intoxication of *Peter*. She is surprised in the act by the *Corporal* (Hermann Léon), and on his reproving her for abandoning her post as sentinel, in her despair she strikes him. He appeals to *Peter*, who is so far gone that he cannot identify in the young conscript his *Catherine*, and orders her to be shot forthwith. After she is led off for execution a vague recollection of her voice forces itself on his mind, and, after a desperate effort to steady himself, he cries out, "Arretez!" This is finely given by Battaille; indeed, the entire scene is one of exciting interest, both dramatically and musically.

#### "CAMPAIGN OVENS" FOR VICTUALLING THE FRENCH TROOPS.

The naval and military preparations now in course of operation, both in

England and France, present many interesting specimens of the improved state of the arts in their respective departments. Thus, the attention of the French Government has been much directed of late to the victualling of the troops; and a new system has recently been resorted to for the more economical supply of provisions in time of war. This system consists of Portable Baking Ovens (called *Fours de Campagne*), and has, since its first introduction, given the greatest satisfaction. The construction of these Ovens is extremely simple. Each is composed of a series of bars of iron, supporting a vault of thin plate of the same metal, which is covered with earth for the purpose of retaining the heat. The Ovens are of an oval shape, slightly flattened towards the upper extremity; and they are placed on the ground in the position of a bell, or an inverted glass. In the specimens that have come under our notice, there was a hollow place in front of the grate intended for the reception of the baker. This is not a necessary appendage to the apparatus, but is adopted merely to facilitate its operation.

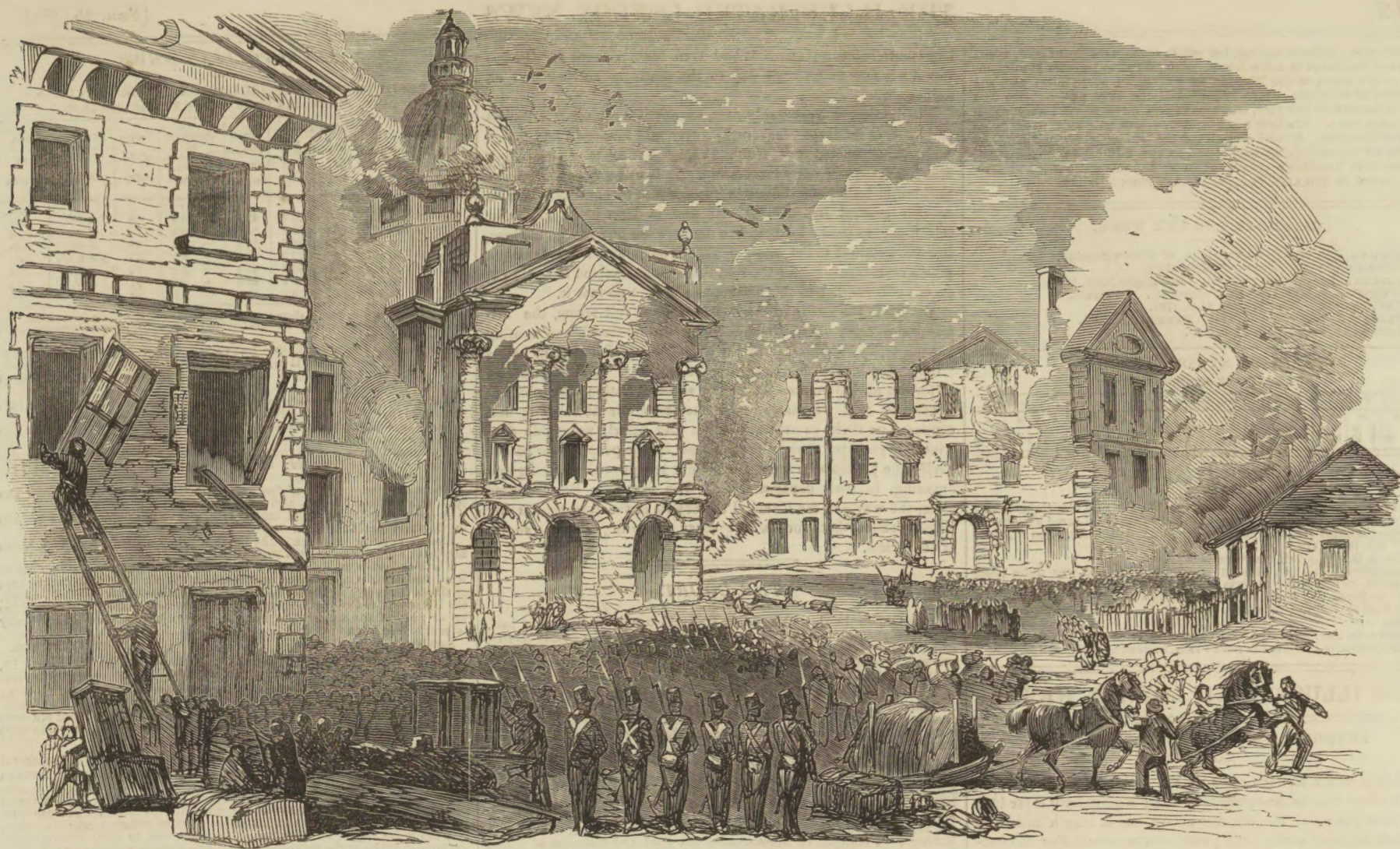
These Ovens are essentially portable, notwithstanding their weight which is about 1000 lbs. They are composed of 137 separate pieces, and can be fastened together, and put in a state fit for use in about an hour. It is difficult to enumerate the precise economical advantages of this system; since they depend in a great measure on the fuel employed, and the nature of the earth with which the roof of the oven is covered, &c. The amount of bread baked by this process is estimated at the rate of 190 rations, or 540 lbs., for the first 80 kilogrammes of fuel when the oven is newly lighted, and for every subsequent 20 kilogrammes of fuel when the bars are in a heated state. The bread thus made is in every respect equal to that baked in the ordinary way, as is testified by the approval of the garrison stationed at Paris, among a considerable portion of whom it is daily distributed.

We hear that the French Minister of War has recently issued orders for the construction of a great number of these Ovens, for the supply of the Expedition about to proceed to the East. Orders have also been given for the appointment of military bakers.



SCENE FROM MEYERBEER'S NEW OPERA, "L'ETOILE DU NORD," AT THE THEATRE IMPERIAL DE L'OPERA COMIQUE, PARIS.





DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, AT QUEBEC.

## GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.

THE *Quebec Mercury*, received by the *Cunard* steamer, which arrived on Monday, contains a full account of the destruction of the Parliament Buildings in that city by fire, on the 1st of February. The fire was first seen about three in the morning, by one of the sentinels on duty. He gave the alarm, and a number of policemen and soldiers were speedily on the spot. At that time the fire seemed so very inconsiderable as to cause little apprehension. In a short time, however, the flames had spread to several parts of the building; and, as the firemen were unable to reach the centre of the conflagration, owing to the singular construction of the building, in little more than an hour from the time the alarm was given, it had become evident that the new wing of the Legislative Hall, which had been finished and furnished only a year ago, at an outlay of £60,000, was doomed to destruction. Gradually did the flames gain possession of the building, till they approached the Hall of Assembly, where for a moment the hope was entertained that division walls and iron doors might stay their progress; but not one, of half a dozen doors connecting the different parts of the structure, was fireproof! Then again, as the fire crossed over the division-wall to the dome, no one could witness its advance, screened as it was beneath the roofing. The firemen were there, but not a single engine could throw water so high as the roof; and even if it had, water could not penetrate the metal covering. The fire inspector proposed to the authorities present that if they would order the blowing-up of the roof, he would, with the assistance of his fire brigade, guarantee the safety of the Assembly Hall, and the dome, together with the wing beyond it. General Rowan instantly ordered Captain Beatson, of the Royal Engineers, to reconnoitre the building, and ascertain how and where the explosion could be effected without knocking down the walls. From his report it appeared that a large charge would be requisite, owing to the immense area of the garret; and further, that it was possible the roof might be thrown to a great height and fall upon the Lower Town, or the walls of the building might be endangered. This mode of arresting the progress of the fire was, therefore, abandoned.

But little property was saved within the south wing until some person opened one of the windows of the Library, from which the police and

soldiery, together with the few civilians who had been roused from their slumbers, removed a vast number of books. Sleighs of all kinds were brought into requisition, and some thousands of volumes were thus carried in safety to the Archbishop's Palace, close by—Mr. Todd, the assistant librarian, and several other gentlemen, handing them from the shelves until the close proximity of the flames forced them to withdraw.

When the first engine came on the ground, it was placed near the cistern at the foot of the Prescott-stairs, exactly opposite the Parliament-house, but the cistern was discovered to be dry, as it has been since the fire at the foot of Mountain street on the 11th of January. Had the firemen been supplied with water at this early hour, in all probability, something might have been done towards keeping the fire from the main building. As the flames, with awful grandeur, enclosed the whole south wing in their grasp, repeated attempts were made to save the centre building from the same fate. But as the town clock tolled the hour of six, it was plain to every observer that the lofty and reeking dome was gone beyond recovery, for the smoke was oozing out beneath every inch of its tin coating, now and then followed by flames flickering as they were wafted by the wind. In another half hour it tottered over to the southward, and, with its gilded cupola, and iron girded galleries, sank from view among the blazing timbers below.

The walls have not fallen in any part, and are reported by competent judges to be as solid as ever; the vaults and safes also appear to have stood the test without injury. The collection in the library was known to amount to 17,000 volumes; and it is calculated that about three-fourths are saved. A catalogue, which had been in compilation during three years, is said to have been consumed.

"Canada is certainly unfortunate (says the *Mercury*) in her Houses of Parliament; for, if we remember rightly, the Upper Canadian Legislative Halls were burnt down in Toronto about the year 1824; our average consumption in this particular commodity, including the Montreal catastrophe, thus appearing to be one set of Chambers every ten years. Again, this time twenty years ago—that is, on the 23rd January, 1834—our citizens were excited similarly to what they are now, for on that day the tocsin sounded to the cry that the Castle of St. Louis was in flames."

## WRECK IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE following occurrence took place in the recent voyage of the *Prince of Wales*, East India ship, from London to Calcutta. The facts were as follow:—On the 15th December, at five p.m., whilst beating up the Bay of Bengal against a strong squally north-east monsoon, in lat. 9 deg. north, and long. 92 deg. east, a small brig was descried ahead of the *Prince of Wales*, running to the westward directly towards the ship, and, on nearing her, hoisting English colours with a waft, as a signal to communicate, or for a boat. The ship was immediately hove too, when the brig passed astern, the persons on board (natives) hailing in Bengalee. She rounded to under the lee of the Indiaman; and, as it was nearly dark, continued burning lights and shouting, at the same time drifting rapidly to leeward. Captain Hopkins, of the *Prince of Wales*, immediately lowered a cutter, and sent her in charge of Mr. Deacon, his chief officer, with an Indian servant, who spoke English, as an interpreter: this service was not unattended with danger, the weather being squally and unsettled, and a short heavy sea. The chief officer went as close to the brig as he considered prudent, but did not go alongside, fearing a rush to his boat, in which case she must have inevitably been swamped. He ascertained her to be a native brig, commanded and manned by natives; that she had sprung a leak, and, their pump being choked, she was rapidly filling; and the crew wished to abandon her, and be taken on board the *Prince of Wales*. As there was no appearance of her immediately foundering, the officer returned to the ship with this intelligence, and for orders; being followed by the native captain, the owner, and eight Lascars, in their own boat. Captain Hopkins then sent his officer on board to examine the vessel. On reaching her, Mr. Deacon made the signal that she could not be kept long afloat. The Lascars were then taken out of their own boat, and she returned, under charge of the third officer, manned by some of the *Prince of Wales's* men, to assist in saving the remainder, and their baggage. By eleven p.m. all were taken out, with the whole of their personal effects and some of their stores and articles for barter, and put safely on board the Indiaman; but, before this could be effected, the crew in the brig were compelled to cut away her masts, to prevent her rolling over, and



WRECK IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.—RESCUE OF THE CREW.



falling at once. Fifteen natives, her whole crew, were thus saved, as she must have foundered in a few hours. She proved to be from Moulmein, bound to the island of Car Nicobar, for a cargo of cocoa-nuts; and she was ballasted with clay, which had choked the only pump. She had fallen to leeward of her port, and could never have worked back again in her leaky state. The brig was abandoned, and no doubt went down shortly afterwards. At half-past eleven the *Prince of Wales* filled, and stood on her course, having been eleven to upwards of six hours. The crew received hospitable treatment on board, and was carried to Calcutta.—JOHN B. COLLINS, Surgeon of the *Prince of Wales*.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 26.—Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.  
MONDAY, 27.—Dr. Arbuthnot died, 1735.  
TUESDAY, 28.—Shrove Tuesday. Montaigne born, 1533.  
WEDNESDAY, Mar. 1.—Ash Wednesday. St. David.  
THURSDAY, 2.—John Wesley died, 1791.  
FRIDAY, 3.—Boileau died, 1711. Otway born, 1651.  
SATURDAY, 4.—Saladin died, 1193.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 20	1 50	2 10	2 35	3 0	3 30	3 55
4 15	4 45	5 10	5 35	6 0	6 30	6 55
9 20	9 50	10 10	10 35	11 0	11 30	11 55

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CONSTANT READER.—Victor Amadeus II., King of Sardinia, left at his decease, in 1730, three sons, then surviving, and three daughters. Charles-Emanuel III., left younger sons and daughters. See "Patriarch," vol. iv., p. 473.  
F. E. B.—A Gretna-green marriage is legal.  
GENEALOGUS.—The first Viscount created in England was John Lord Beaumont, on whom the title was conferred in 1440. The oldest English titles are Baron and Earl. The first Marquis created was Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, to whom Richard II. gave the Marquisate of Dublin.  
ERRATUM.—In the Memoir of Mr. Warner, M.P., at page 100, the date of that gentleman's marriage is stated 1848, instead of 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1854.

THE debate on the Eastern crisis in the House of Commons has enabled every man in the country to form a singularly clear idea of the true merits of the dispute which has at length broken a European peace of nearly forty years' continuance. For the consequences of the ensuing war the Emperor of Russia alone is responsible; but we may now leave him to the impending results which he has himself provoked. The punishment, we suspect, will be as signal as the crime. Already he has seen enough to make him certain, in his own heart, that the end of his enterprise must be, at the best, ignominious failure, if not irreparable ruin. The contempt which he has shown for law, justice, and humanity, was indulged, as he flattered himself, with security; because it was indulged at a craftily selected moment. Turkey was supposed to be in the last stage of hopeless disorganisation; the Greek malcontents were unusually active and alert; disorders requiring the despatch of an army had occurred in the north-western provinces, and that army had been very roughly handled by a few wild mountaineers; our Ambassador was absent from the Porte; Austria had enough to do to control her own chafing, far-scattered, and dangerous populations; between England and France it was imagined that mistrust, and worse than mistrust, prevailed; and thus, while all Europe appeared to be incapacitated for obstructing his designs, and while one of the Powers we have mentioned was even expected to help him, from motives of gratitude, everything seemed to indicate the arrival of the moment long waited for and long watched for by traditional ambition. But, even at this stage, he may perceive the fate that is overtaking him, in the total miscarriage of every one of the calculations on which he relied. On his side of the quarrel is injustice; and, strange to say, where the injustice is, there, likewise, is all the eagerness.

Looking to the other side of the picture, what we should, perhaps, blame the most is only the very excess of what deserves in itself the greatest praise. Our cause is just, and we are determined to make it good against this new disturber of mankind; yet it is with reluctance, and after having exhausted every expedient of conciliation, that we enter on the struggle; with reluctance, indeed, we enter on it, but never to recede while one man, one guinea, or one musket remains in England. In fine, we have been only too moderate and too trustful; and here a distinction must be made between the English people and the English Government. It is now many months since it became our indisputable right to go to war with Russia. But it does not follow that what is a right is immediately a duty; and the Cabinet persisted too long in hoping that the exercise of the right would not become a necessity.

The passage of the Pruth was an act of war; it was more, it was an act of piracy. Now, it cannot be denied that there was too much delicacy used by our Government in communicating to Russia their views of that rapacious aggression. We do not say that it was needful to declare war on the spot; but what was necessary, and what was certainly omitted, was to make the Emperor of Russia understand fully, and beyond the possibility of mistake, that, unless he receded before fair measures, he would infallibly have to recede through compulsion. This, somehow or other, he never really believed, or distinctly comprehended. And, in so far, we agree with the Opposition, that the diplomacy of our Government was feeble and inefficient. Nor has Lord Palmerston—whose speech in every other particular displayed consummate ability, both politically and oratorically—at all met the force of this objection. He evaded it, asking—"Would you, then, have us resort to arms at that moment?" as if that was the one other alternative. He proceeded to show, in a very powerful manner, that we should have then engaged in the struggle under auspices much less favourable than those which attend our measures at present. That may be; and therefore it is better to be going to war now, than to have gone to war then. But it would be better still, had war been averted altogether; and we maintain that one means, and certainly the best means, of averting it, was missed by the Ministry, who never, till it was too late for pacific results, succeeded in making the Emperor of Russia feel that they were in earnest. This could have been done without proclaiming an actual and

immediate rupture; and if it had been done, perhaps our Guards would not now be on their way to the scene of another and an arduous war.

But the time is irrevocably past, except as a matter of criticism and history, for these censures, however well founded. As things stand we are united to a man; and, since there is work to do, it must be done, and done thoroughly. It is certain that if greater skill might have been shown in the attempt to save Europe from another general struggle, greater zeal at least could not. Our reluctance to shed blood, and to derange the business of nations, is made manifest to the whole world; it only remains to put some proofs on record—not for the first time—that England is as slow to go out of a conflict of this nature, as she is to go into it.

We had intended to express, in very full terms, the disgust, and more than disgust, which the ill-timed and canting imbecility, in Parliament, of the little knot of fallen men called "the Peace Party," has inspired the country. But they are in so forlorn and so marked a state of social isolation and political impotence, that we may spare ourselves the trouble. The best comment on their eccentric conduct and utterly untenable doctrines, is perhaps already pronounced by the people—the people itself—the people who accompanied our troops with cheering and huzzaing, in their departure, and who sent from Southampton along the waves of the Channel the echoes of the most thoroughly English shout that, for half a century, has rung from the shores of our island.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Saturday last, at Buckingham Palace. The Council was attended by Prince Albert, and all the Ministers and Great Officers of State. A proclamation was ordered to be issued, prohibiting the exportation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, military and naval stores, and machinery available for war.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service on Sunday morning, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated.

On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, took a drive in a carriage and four. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured Mr. Foley's studio, in Osnaburgh-street, with a visit. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner-party, the company at which included the French Ambassador and Countess Walewska, General d'Oxholm, the Danish Minister, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, Earl Cawdor, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord Glenelg, Sir George and Lady Grey, Sir Robert H. Inglis, and Colonel and Mrs. Bentinck.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, visited the Zoological gardens in the Regent's-park. In the course of the day their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and her Imperial Highness the Princess of Salerno, visited her Majesty. In the evening the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, and the Princesses Helena and Louisa, honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, including the Duchess of Sutherland, the Netherlands Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Lord Chief Justice of England and the Baroness Stratheden, and Sir John and Lady Pakington.

On Thursday the Prince Consort visited the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The Earl of Clarendon had an audience of the Queen. The Duchess of Kent paid a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace during the afternoon. In the evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee (the first this season) on Wednesday afternoon, in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, attended by the Royal suite, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, and were received by the great officers of State.

The Queen and Prince Albert entered the Throne-room attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Marchioness of Ely, Lady in Waiting; Earl Spencer, K.G.; Lord Steward; the Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.; Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.; Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness, and the other great officers of State.

Her Majesty wore a blue and silver cloth train, with gold stars, and a white satin petticoat; and a diamond diadem.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was present, attended by Lord William Paulet.

The foreign diplomatic circle having been first introduced, several presentations took place.

Among the more noticeable presentations in the general circle, we observed:—

- The Earl of Elgin, on his return from Canada, by the Duke of Newcastle.
- The Earl of Perth and Melfort, on restoration, by Lord Willoughby de Eresby.
- The Earl of Carnarvon, by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
- Colonel Lord Rokeby, Scots Fusiliers Guards, on promotion to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
- Admiral Sir James Gordon, on his appointment as Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and promotion, by Sir James Graham.
- Captain Sir C. Hobart, R.N., K.C.B., on his return from a special mission to the States of the River Plate, and appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, by the Duke of Newcastle.
- Captain Sir George Back, R.N., on being nominated to a good service pension, by Sir James Graham.
- Captain the Hon. Joseph Denman, R.N., on his appointment to her Majesty's yacht, by Sir James Graham.
- Rear-Admiral A. Fanshawe, on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India stations, by Sir James Graham.
- Colonel Rose, C.B., Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, on his return, by the Earl of Clarendon.
- The Rev. Dr. Cumming, Scotch Church, by the Earl of Aberdeen.
- The Rev. Henry Melvill, on being appointed one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, by the Bishop of London.

Before the Levee, Major-General Fox had an audience of the Queen, and delivered the badge of the Order of the Bath worn by the late Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B. The Attorney-General had also an audience, and delivered to her Majesty the Grand Cross of the Bath of his uncle, the late Admiral Sir George Cockburn.

General Lord Seaton has arrived at Farrance's Hotel, from his seat, Deer Park, Devon. It is said his Lordship has been offered the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance, vacant by the appointment of Lord Raglan to the command of the British contingent in the East.

Lord John Russell has issued cards for a Parliamentary banquet this evening (Saturday).

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his second Parliamentary dinner, on Saturday, at his mansion in Eaton-square. The guests on this occasion comprised the leading members of the Conservative party.

The Baroness Brunnow left London, at half past four o'clock on Monday afternoon, for Darmstadt, where she will join the respected ex-Minister of Russia. The baroness was accompanied by Count Wielhorski. All the secretaries and attachés have now taken their departure.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Canonries: The Rev. W. Proctor to an honorary canonry in Carlisle; Rev. W. Greenwell to a minor canonry in Durham. Rectories: The Rev. G. A. Baker to Ibsstone, near Stokenchurch; Rev. D. Brown to Howick; Rev. G. W. S. Menteath to Hascomb, Surrey; Rev. F. T. Seymour, to Hannington, Hants. Vicarages: The Rev. W. Acton, B.A., to Wickelwood, near Wymondham, Norfolk; Rev. T. Badcock, to Fleckney, Leicestershire; Rev. J. G. Edwards to Pittington; Rev. J. Fox to Hedon, near Hull; Rev. O. Goodrich to Tidenham, near Chepstow; Rev. C. J. Hawkins to Haxey, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. R. Jones to Burghill, near Hereford; Rev. A. Manby to Judd, near Knaresborough; Rev. J. H. Wake, to Sutton-in-the-Forest, Yorkshire; Rev. C. C. Wilson to Eastry, Kent. Incumbencies: The Rev. H. Battiscombe to St. German's Chapel, Blackheath; the Rev. Isaac Bowman to Walton, Cumberland; the Rev. H. J. Jackson, B.A., to Monk Fryston, near Ferrybridge; the Rev. H. Jackson to Hurstmonceux, Sussex; the Rev. T. P. Metcalfe to Bilborough, Yorkshire; the Rev. F. Morse to Laywood, near Birmingham; the Rev. H. Leakey to Trinity Church, Swansea.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, FEB. 23.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Feb. 17	29.723	49.9	33.5	42.4	+ 3.4	88	N.W.	0.03
" 18	29.473	40.6	29.7	34.6	— 4.5	73	N.W.	0.08
" 19	29.914	40.2	30.5	34.7	— 4.5	69	N.W.	0.00
" 20	29.921	53.2	32.5	42.9	+ 3.7	89	S. & S.W.	0.01
" 21	30.256	51.0	33.1	42.1	+ 2.8	74	N.E.	0.00
" 22	30.230	48.7	32.0	40.5	+ 1.1	91	S.W.	0.12
" 23	30.326	49.5	36.3	42.6	+ 3.1	69	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer has varied during the week from 29.41 inches, at six p.m. on the 17th, to 30.57 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.961 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 4.5° below, on the 18th and 19th, to 3.7° above, their average values, on the 20th.

The mean temperature of the week was 40.0°, being 0.7° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 23.4°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 18th, and the highest on the 20th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.1°. The least was 9.0°, on the 19th, and the greatest was 20.3° on the 20th.

Snow fell slightly at 9 a.m. on the 17th, and to the depth of half an inch on the morning of the 18th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of two-tenths of an inch (of which nearly one-tenth was melted snow).

The Weather.—On Friday and Saturday there were heavy squalls of wind and rain. On Saturday and Sunday the air was remarkably dry; at times the temperature of the dew-point was 20° below that of the air. On Monday, the sky was wholly overcast, and rain fell slightly during the latter part of the day. The rest of the week was fine, and the sky tolerably free from cloud.

Lewisham, Feb. 24, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending February 18, the births of 775 boys, and of 704 girls, were registered within the metropolitan districts. The averages of the same week in the nine preceding years were 747 and 705 respectively. Within the same period the deaths of 1154 persons were registered. Of these 575 were males, and 579 were females. The averages of the same week of the preceding ten years were 605 and 589 respectively.

LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL, CLAPTON.—The anniversary festival of this excellent institution took place on Monday evening, at the London Tavern. Mr. William Kirby, one of the committee of management, presided, supported by about 160 of the friends of the society. In the course of the evening a large number of the children—of whom there are now 382 in the school, 255 boys and 127 girls—were introduced into the room, and did great credit, by their healthy appearance, to those who have the superintendence of the establishment. The amount collected in aid of the funds amounted to about £2300.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The sixth anniversary dinner of this most valuable institution took place on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, and was honoured by the attendance of Sir W. Clay, Bart., M.P.; S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P.; H. E. Gurney, Esq.; E. Ladd Betts, Esq.; John Dillon, Esq.; J. D. Powles, Esq.; Henry Tucker, Esq.; J. A. Gibb, Esq.; and about 259 highly respectable gentlemen. The noble Lord, after proposing the usual loyal toasts, which were most heartily responded to, gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest;" and, in so doing, called attention to the dreadful evils which resulted from diseases of the lungs and chest. He observed that, of all benevolent institutions, hospitals were best entitled to support, as impostors in them were always sure to be detected by the sagacious eye of the medical attendants. His Lordship made a very energetic appeal in favour of the hospital; and stated that the committee had hitherto met their liabilities; but the wider operations of the charity and the expense of new buildings, compelled them to appeal to the public for increased support; and which, he doubted not, would be cheerfully accorded. Sir W. Clay proposed the noble chairman's health, to which his Lordship briefly replied. The subscriptions for the evening (including £10 10s. from Lord John Russell), amounted to nearly £3000, besides a legacy of £500. The dinner and wines were all that could be desired; and the singing, by Misses Dolby and Henderson, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Lockey, &c., was under the able management of Mr. T. Jolley.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

JAMES VISCOUNT NETTERVILLE.

This nobleman, the representative of an ancient line, died on the 13th inst., at his residence, 15, Pembroke-place, Dublin, after a long illness. His Lordship, son of the late Nicholas Netterville, by Bridget, his wife, daughter of Bartholomew French, Esq., of Ballykennan, had the Viscounty of Netterville adjudged to him by the House of Lords, on the 14th of August, 1834. The title, originally conferred in 1622, on Nicholas Netterville, of Dowth, county Meath, descended in regular succession to John, sixth Viscount, who died unmarried 15th March, 1826; from which period it remained dormant until confirmed by the Lords' decision to the nobleman whose death we record. By Eliza, his wife, third daughter of Joseph Kirwan, Esq., of Hillsbrook, Lord Netterville leaves two daughters only. The family honours are, however, not likely to become extinct, as it is said a collateral claimant to them has appeared.

SIR THOMAS EDWARD PILKINGTON, BART., OF CHEVET, YORKSHIRE.

This youthful Baronet died on the 7th ult., at Madeira, in his twenty-fifth year. He was born 19th March, 1829, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, 10th October, 1850. The family of Pilkington, originally of Rivington, county Lancaster, was raised to the degree of Baronets of Nova Scotia in the person of Sir Arthur Pilkington, Kt., of Chevet Hall, in 1635. The gentleman whose death we are recording was the ninth inheritor of the title. Through his mother Mary, second daughter and co-heir of the late Thomas Swinnerton, Esq., of Butterton Hall, county Stafford, he was also descended from a very ancient race. Having died unmarried, Sir Thomas was succeeded by his next brother, now Sir William Milborne Swinnerton Pilkington, tenth Baronet.

RICHARD HANBURY GURNEY, ESQ., OF NORWICH.

The death of this opulent banker has been recently announced. His personal estate is estimated for legacy duty to amount to nearly £600,000. Mr. Hanbury Gurney represented Norwich in several successive Parliaments. He was first returned in 1818. The family of the Gurneys—one of great influence in the commercial world—is a branch of the old Norman house of De Gournay, and has been settled in Norfolk time out of mind. The present representative is the learned and estimable Hudson Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, near Norwich, elder half-brother of the gentleman who is the subject of this notice, and who was son of Richard Gurney, Esq., of Keswick, by Rachel, his second wife, daughter of Osgood Hanbury, Esq., of Oldfield Grange, Essex.

JOHN MARTIN, K.H.

Of this distinguished painter, a copious autobiographic memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 362. Mr. Martin was a native of Northumberland, born at Haydon Bridge, in 1789. He died on the 17th inst., at the house of Thomas Wilson, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

WHEN the Nestor of our poets advanced as a great truth, at his own table, that no man became great but by getting on the shoulders of another, Sydney Smith, who was present, was so pleased with the remark, that his favourite expression when he heard anything very good, "bo-ked!" was uttered by him very emphatically on this occasion. By "booked" Sydney meant to imply—accepted, endorsed, and to be repeated.

There is truth in the remark; but is its acceptance universal? We doubt it. Surely there is more truth in the observation that no man (in these days, at least) can be really and popularly great, unless he is original. This was well enforced, by Walter Scott, in a conversation with Tom Moore. The two poets had been remarking, good-naturedly enough, on their own and others' luck in achieving reputations, and the difficulties—increasing every day—that beset every new aspirant for distinction. Their thoughts reverted to a time when reputations were more easily gained than now; and the conclusion they came to—to be short with a suggestive subject—was, that no man would hereafter have a chance of becoming great, unless he were original in his greatness.

We have been led into these remarks by the turn that conversation has taken in literary and artistic circles during the present week, from the announcement (not unexpected) that John Martin, the painter, was no more. Surely, John Martin was a great and original genius! He did not look on nature through the spectacles of Claude or Poussin. He was not raised in the pumpkin-bed of any academy. He looked on Nature for himself, and caught her aspect truly, and with a poet's as well as a painter's eye.

He was, in every respect, a creative artist. Lamb was never more wrong than when he taxed him with a want of imagination. His fault was too much imagination. In what a wonderful manner does he succeed in filling your mind with the subject he undertakes to put before you. Surely, his "Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still," is one of the finest realisations of Scripture upon canvas. Still nobler is his "Belshazzar's Feast." The "ancients" sought only to portray great scenic events by episodes, or portions of those events. The "Hand-writing on the Wall" has been painted by many great artists—but in what way? by three or four figures, and a blaze of light. How has Martin treated it? By carrying you into the very scene—by making you not only a spectator, but a living participant in what is before you. He was no borrower. Did any man before him understand distance so well as John Martin understood it, and makes his spectators feel it? Who does not remember his "Curtius Leaping into the Gulf," in which old Rome, as well as the spirit-stirring circumstance itself, are brought unmistakably before you? Who has forgotten his "Celestial City," in which the noble vision of the Tinker-Dreamer is made all but an actual existence.

Yes; John Martin was in every respect a great and an original artist. His honourable hereafter is secure in the annals of English art. No man is safer, for he was great in more ways than one. Like Hogarth (that great original), he was the engraver of his own works. Of no other artists of name in England can it be said but of William Hogarth and John Martin that they were equally excellent as painters and as engravers. Does it not seem strange that so few painters have sought to be engravers? A picture is but as one copy of a book, which the skill of the engraver multiplies in part, and puts in the same position as a book. Wilkie would have translated his "Blind Fiddler" and "Rent Day" even more faithfully than Burnet or Raimbach. Who cares to possess a Hogarth engraving unless executed by Hogarth's own graver? Who would not—nay, who does not, prefer a design engraved by Martin, to an engraving from the same design by another hand? We have lost a great artist in John Martin.

We have been favoured with an early copy of Mr. Croker's "More Last Words" on Moore, in the shape of a little pamphlet of five-and-thirty pages, printed "in a form to be bound up with 'Moore's Memoirs.'" This little brochure opens with the printed correspondence on which we offered some remarks a few weeks back; is followed by some of those small paper pellets, to which also, it will be remembered, we directed attention at the time; and concludes with a Postscript, by Mr. Croker, "explanatory of Mr. Moore's acquaintance and correspondence with him." Let us make the reader acquainted with the newer and more salient points of the controversy. Lord John, it seems, renewed the war, and, it would appear, unintentionally: "I may add," says Lord John, "an expression of my regret that, at your age, and in your present state of health, you should have been annoyed by the publication of 'Moore's Diary;' to which Mr. Croker replies, "I was not annoyed by the publication of 'Moore's Diary,' but by your Lordship's note, which was no part of the Diary, but, on the contrary, at variance with the text; and which contained a double imputation, which I felt to be wholly undeserved." Mr. Croker, in the same letter, supplies an account of circumstances likely to have wounded the susceptibility of Moore, and which Lord John, after acknowledging, observes, *finally*, on his part "I do not know that I have anything to add to our correspondence; I would, of course, be useless for us to attempt to persuade one another." Here, again, is occasion for reply—Mr. Croker winding up this controversy by directing his Lordship's attention to "another misconception," on his part, of their late correspondence. "I had no motive," he says, "and no intention, to persuade your Lordship to anything. I did not meddle with your opinions. I charged you with a gross and wilful offence against me. The public is now the judge whether I have proved my charge."

This controversy reminds us of the famous war in print occasioned by Pope's supposed bad conduct to Lord Bolingbroke with regard to the "Patriot King." The ex-Secretary-at-War, indignant at the conduct of one whom he had deemed his friend, vilifies in print the memory of that friend. Pope's editor rushes to the rescue, and a war of words ensues in pamphlets—Warburton fighting Bolingbroke behind the shield of David Mallet. What is the Croker case? The ex-Secretary of the Admiralty, indignant at certain entries in the diary of one whom he had deemed his friend, sharpens his pen, and condemns in print the memory of that friend. Moore's editor replies in a note; a long correspondence ensues; the columns of the *Times* exhibit the combatants. The public is with Mr. Croker; but Lord John has his party, and now the whole affair appears as a supplement to Moore's memoirs much in the same manner as Warburton's defence of his friend appears in the appendix to "Ruffhead's Life of Pope."

The certainty of war has not any effect on the sale of old books of real value. English books have been selling at Sotheby and Wilkinson's during the present week, at prices quite equal to those mad days of buying when the Dukes of Roxburgh and Marlborough contended with Earl Spencer for a "Caxton" or a "De Worde." We shall have something to say about the prices next week.

Mr. Hallam, the great historian of the Middle Ages, has been very ill, and in danger; but he is, we are happy to say, at least out of danger.

LUMLEY v. GYE.—This case, which came on for trial, at the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, lasted three days, and ended in a verdict for the defendant; on the ground that, when he induced Miss Wagner to break her engagement with Mr. Lumley, he did not know that that engagement was still in force as a binding agreement.

THE PEACE DEPUTATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Mr. Joseph Sturge and his two friends had an interview with the Czar on the 10th inst., and were listened to with great attention while they read the pacific address from the Society of Friends. They were afterwards introduced to the Empress, by whom, Mr. Sturge says, they were "most graciously received." Mr. Sturge intended to be home by Monday; but, at the request of the Emperor, the deputation determined to wait a day or two longer in St. Petersburg.

## THE THEATRES.

## PRINCESS.

All that art and munificent expenditure can do for the illustration of the revived drama has been again accomplished on the boards of this theatre. We regret, however, that Cibber's "Richard III." has been substituted for Shakespeare's "Life and Death" of the same monarch; and that Mr. Kean has not had the courage to follow up the reform initiated by Mr. Phelps. With all the store of scenery and costume bestowed upon the present revival, more might yet have been done for the original tragedy, reproduced in its ancient integrity; which, besides, would have demanded a re-study of the hero from Mr. Kean, and have thus enabled him to make an entirely new part of it, in which no doubt he would have been eminently successful. As Mr. Kean, however, has published his defence of his own mode of proceeding, we have nothing further to urge, except that, in the discussion, it has been too readily assumed that the pure Shakespearian version never thoroughly succeeded on the boards. This is manifestly an error; as, for two seasons, the unsophisticated original play, had great success on the Sadler's Wells stage. The introduction of *Queen Margaret*, indeed, was proved to be a powerful agent of effect, both in the persons of Mrs. Warner and of Miss Glyn. The performance at the Princess's wants this heroine, to give depth and tone to the colouring of the age and time represented. Let us, however, be thankful for what we have—a complete archaeological array of accessories, scrupulously correct in every detail, for the purpose of giving fresh piquancy to a drama with which all are familiar. In his previous productions Mr. Kean tells us he has "selected different periods of history for illustration, and endeavoured to arrive at every available authority, with the view of transferring, as far as possible, to the stage, a living and pictorial embodiment of the past King. Richard III. affords (he proceeds to add) a new epoch distinct from all the foregoing, and he has taken the same pains to give proper scenic and decorative effect to this most busy and eventful of our annals."

This boast is not vain, nor illaudable. Mr. Kean, so far as the spectacle is concerned, is entitled to take credit to the utmost extent, both for his design and its results. He has produced, indeed, a gorgeous exhibition, founded on the best authorities. The differences in armour and bearing of the rival houses are carefully preserved; costumes, weapons, and accoutrements are appropriately distinguished. The white rose and the red, the green dragon and the dun cow, offer unmistakable contrasts—red shirts and blue leggings, ecclesiastical robes, military cross-bows and long-bows, leathern jerkins and blue breeches, arbalists, battle-axes, halberds, glaives, arquebuses, and other of the ancient heavy artillery, all find their proper place in the scenic picture, and conduce to the general effect.

Mr. Kean's performance of the character of *Richard* was frequently illuminated with those flashes which undoubtedly characterise him, as they did his father's style, and entitle it to the appellation of the "transitional." Assuredly, there is much of mannerism in these effects; but mannerism has always been the co-mate of specific genius, of which, in fact, it forms the limits and outward sign. The suddenness of the transition excites invariable surprise; and the opportunity for this mode of dialogue is not only frequent in this character; but, we may add, proper to it. We take no exception to Mr. Kean's acting, therefore, on this score, and are ready to bestow almost unqualified praise upon it. He rose with the occasion, and painted the despair of the last act with as much force and effect as he had already portrayed the subtlety of the previous scenes, with all the resources at command of the long-experienced actor. A word of praise must also be permitted to Mr. Ryder and Mr. Graham for *Richmond* and *King Henry*; nor to Miss Heath, as *Lady Anne*, and Miss Murray, as *Queen Elizabeth*, must be denied commendation, as respectively giving promise of more excellence, and realising an earnest of it with a pleasing degree of success. Elaborate as were the arrangements of the scene, they were all accomplished without hindrance or mishap; and Mr. Kean was summoned at the end to a well-deserved ovation, accompanied with repeated plaudits.

## DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday "Richard the Third" was produced at this theatre, in apparent rivalry with another establishment; the version being, of course, the same (that of Colley Cibber), though the actor different—Mr. G. Brooke for Mr. C. Kean. On the acting of the character by the former gentleman we have already, on prior occasions, rendered our decision, and have nothing now to add or alter in respect to our declared opinion. On this occasion, however, he was less effective than usual. The getting-up of the tragedy was respectable, and accomplished from the materials in the house derived from former performances, and as reminding us of them, not without pleasant and profitable associations. But it would be absurd to compare it with the elaborate originality of the spectacle at the Princess's; and, such being the case, we doubt whether the revival at this time is exactly judicious. We can, however, speak in terms of high praise of Mr. George Bennett's *King Henry*, and commend with much justice the acting of Mr. Mead in *Richmond*. The other parts were but poorly supplied—we dare not say supported.

## MARYLEBONE.

A new version of the French piece concerning the appetite for gold-finding was produced at this theatre on Monday, under the title of "The Struggle for Gold, or the Orphan of the Frozen Sea." It has been well adapted by Mr. E. Stirling, and the scenic arrangements have been pictorially managed. The Sea of Ice has received, also, an accession of effect in the addition, at the close, of the Danish vessel, to which the safety of the survivors of that dreadful scene is to be attributed. The concluding scene was brilliantly illuminated. The cool, calculating, and iniquitous hero was most artistically interpreted by the manager; and Mrs. Wallack—first as the Indian girl, and afterwards as the avenging daughter—rose to a manifestation of wild grandeur that was very impressive. The production of the piece on the present scale is a further proof that at this theatre things will henceforth be done with as much cost and care as at others more favourably situated, but not more meritoriously conducted.

## ASTLEY'S.

A new piece has been produced here, called "The Woodman's Horse; or, the False Knight." This is truly an equestrian spectacle, for the horse performs the part of a moral agent in the drama, by its sagacity effecting the delivery of its virtuous hero, and by its bravery, coming to the rescue, whenever a crisis is imminent. It is not necessary to detail the story, which has been invented for the introduction of such equine feats. They are exceedingly curious, and must be witnessed to be appreciated.

## MUSIC.

A CONCERT was given at the New Beethoven Rooms, on Tuesday evening, by Signor Noronha, a violinist newly arrived in England. He comes from Rio de Janeiro, where he held the situation of Musical Director of the Italian Opera. Signor Noronha confined his performances on this occasion to music of his own composition. He played three long Fantasias on opera-airs, and showed himself to be a thorough master of his instrument—possessed of a fine tone, and that command of bow and rapidity of finger which enable him to conquer every difficulty which has as yet been contrived for the violin. His performance, in short, was a surprising display of executive skill, almost as wonderful as Paganini's used to be. But he is not aware of the fact that this style of performance is now at a discount in England, both on the pianoforte and the violin. On the former instrument, Thalberg for a time was all the rage; but, with all his astonishing powers, he would, were he to re-appear, be the rage no longer, unless he betook himself to a higher class of music than his own gawdaw Fantasias. The same thing is the case with the violin. The greatest violinists who come to England occasionally play their own compositions, and give pleasure by doing so; but they must show how they interpret the conceptions of the great classical masters—Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, Mendelssohn, &c.—before they can obtain the suffrages of the really musical part of the public.

WHILE Middle Wagner is giving full employment to lawyers' tongues in our Court of Queen's Bench, she is running her course triumphantly at Berlin. Weber's "Euryanthe" has just been revived there with great splendour; and Wagner's performance of *Eglantine* is described as a great exhibition of power both dramatic and vocal.

LONDON REFORMATORY, 9, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, WESTMINSTER.—We are requested by Mr. Nash to acknowledge the receipt of £5, from "A Friend to Reformation," who is desirous that the acknowledgment should appear in this journal.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong-Kong, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, left town on Saturday last, for Southampton, en route to the seat of his government.

The Royal Institute of British Architects have, with the approbation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, as patrons of that institution, just awarded the Royal Gold Medal, the highest professional distinction in the art, to Philip Hardwick, Esq., R.A.

Among the Irish towns having over 5000 inhabitants and not returning a member to Parliament (eighteen in all), are Kingstown (near Dublin) with 10,453 inhabitants, and Queenstown (near Cork) with a population of 11,428.

A decree has been promulgated containing a convention entered into between France and the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, for the reciprocal guarantee of literary works and works of art.

The Duke of Alba and Berwick, nearly related to the Empress Eugénie, has arrived in Paris from Madrid to visit his brother, the Count de Galva, Secretary to the Spanish Legation.

The Thornton Free Schools, in Yorkshire, for about fifty children of each sex, have been erected and endowed by Mr. Richard Thornton, a well-known merchant in London, at a cost of £15,000, to commemorate the place of his nativity.

Amongst the petitions presented to the Encumbered Estates Commission, is one praying for the sale of an estate, the gross annual rental of which is £40 a year, and the incumbrances on which reach over £38,000.

The Prefect of the Seine has issued an order for plans of a railway to unite the line round Paris with the central markets.

It has been positively stated, by a person who has visited Stirling within these few days, that six ounces of pure gold have been picked up at a place called "Letters," in the parish of Balquhider.—*North British Mail*.

The *Giornale di Roma* announces that a Company is forming at Rome for the establishment of a new line of steamers along the western coast of Italy.

The Scotch mails to Dublin are to be conveyed over the line of the Londonderry and Coleraine Railway Company, as soon as the Post-office can make the necessary arrangements.

The boys of the Ragged School Shoeblack Society earned the sum of £853 by blacking shoes in 1853. Of this, £470 was paid to the boys; £192 was deposited in their bank; and £191 was retained for expenses. 204,750 pairs of boots and shoes were cleaned by thirty-six boys in the year.

Lord Lisburne has issued an address to the electors of Cardiganshire as a candidate for the representation of the county in Parliament, vacant by the resignation of Colonel Powell.

Lieut. Engeldue, having refused to serve on board the *James Watt*, screw, 90 guns, has been a second time struck off the Royal Navy list.

Last week, the estate of Ballintraire, Carlow, consisting of 414 acres, and producing £265 a year, was sold for £10,200, or 33½ years' purchase; another property in Roscommon fetched only 18 years' purchase.

It is estimated that the epidemic at Newcastle-upon-Tyne has cost £2800 for medicine and burials alone, and will cost it £50 a week for eight years to support the widows and destitute—nearly £30,000.

A new 90-gun ship, the *Donaverth*, was launched last week at Lorient, amidst loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur."

A portion of the large tobacco warehouse at the London Docks has been set apart and added to the cigar warehouse, expressly for the show of cigars to the trade.

A couple of female slaveholders, Madame Chauveau and her daughter, have been held to bail at New Orleans for starving their slaves, and for torturing them with iron instruments, pins, fire, and other means of the most revolting descriptions.

Information has been received of the loss of the barque *Countess of Derby*, in Moreton Bay, on the 31st October last. The captain, crew, and passengers, were all safely landed at Brixham, by the *Raven*.

The post of Accountant-General of the Navy, vacant by the retirement of Sir John Briggs, has been conferred on Mr. Bromley.

It is said, in the fashionable circles, that at a *conseil de famille*, held at the palace of the ex-King Jerome, a separation *de corps et de bien* has been agreed upon between the Prince and Princess de Camille.

Upwards of one-third of the cargo of the wrecked steamer *Humboldt* has been sold by auction at Halifax; but the articles did not bring one-fifth of their value.

The *Moniteur* announces that Baron Brenner has repaired to Florence to negotiate a postal treaty, and that the other motives ascribed to his mission are without foundation.

A murderous attempt has been made on the lives of two farmers named Sides and Brophy, at Castlewood, near Burrow. The Irish Government have offered a reward of £50 for such information as will lead to the arrest of the party implicated.

A deputation upon the subject of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week, at his official residence in Downing-street.

The Emperor has forwarded a sum of 100,000*fr.* to the Prefect of Police, for distribution at the residences of artisans out of work, and the needy families of the capital.

A letter from Mannheim of the 15th states that for three days past the Neckar had been full of floating ice, and the Rhine was also so full of it that the navigation was interrupted.

The Lord Mayor entertained, on Wednesday evening, in the Egyptian Hall, about 100 gentlemen connected with the colonial interests of the city of London; the banquet was on a scale of great magnificence.

At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, at the East India House, the Right Hon. Lord Harris was appointed Governor of Madras.

Letters from Athens state that the Queen of Greece intends to make another visit to her fatherland this summer, and to stay some time in Vienna.

A lady of Glasgow has recently bequeathed £1000, and the residue of her estate, for the purpose of building and repairing churches in the diocese of Glasgow. She has also left £500 to the Cathedral of Perth.

The trials of the persons charged with Ribbonism are fixed to commence (before Mr. Serjeant Howley) on Tuesday morning, the 28th inst., at Dundalk assizes. The Attorney-General goes down to prosecute.

Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, M.P. for Lambeth, delivered to the working classes of that borough an interesting lecture on the subject of "Wages," on Wednesday evening, at the new Vestry Hall, Kennington-green.

A magnificent stained-glass window has been erected in Worcester Cathedral, in memory of the late Queen Adelaide.

The American steam-ship *Atlantic* sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday. As she sailed down the Mersey, she saluted the *Niagara*, on board of which were 1000 British soldiers, bound for Turkey.

The Duke of Buccleuch has most handsomely given a field near Dalkeith, to be made into a public park for the inhabitants of that pleasant little town.

Mr. Baron Pennefather has not yet sufficiently recovered to undertake the duties of Circuit; and Mr. Justice Moore, of the Queen's Bench, in Dublin, is also indisposed, although it is hoped he will be enabled to proceed on Circuit.

The Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting on Monday, adopted a resolution in favour of an amendment of the law of partnership.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of Louth, took place on Monday, amidst much uproar. Mr. Fortescue charged the Leaguers with coalescing with the Tories, which Mr. Cantwell repudiated. At noon, on Thursday, Mr. Fortescue had a majority of 143: his return is certain.

The new Theological Training College at Cuddesden, will be opened for students at Whitsuntide; the Bishop of Oxford is to have the immediate superintendence.

Postage stamps of sixpence each will be issued by the Board of Inland Revenue to the public on the 1st March.

The sum of £68,912 10*s.* 10*d.* has been paid for land for a harbour of refuge and for fortifications in Jersey; and in Alderney, for similar purposes, as much as £13,396 6*s.*

Salmon fishing in the Tweed commenced on Wednesday week, and with every prospect of a successful season.

The small village of Grifoglietto, in Piedmont, was nearly all burnt down on the 10th. Upwards of ninety persons have been deprived of a home by this catastrophe.

The report issued by the Admiralty on the proposed Wellington Docks is of a favourable character, no objection being made to the bill as regards its effect on the navigation of the river.

The Hon. George Dalrymple, son of the Earl of Stair, who sold out of the Scots Fusilier Guards on Friday week, was compelled to take this step in consequence of fracturing his collar-bone while hunting a short time since.

The French Benevolent Society gave a ball on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the funds of their useful charity, which was well attended.





RIFLE VOLUNTEERS ON DRILL, AT PORTSMOUTH.

## RIFLE VOLUNTEERS, AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE parade-ground of Portsmouth being within the fortifications, is necessarily of too limited dimensions for evolutions on a large scale; but it has been very much used during the past fortnight for testing the military training of such contingents as have joined to complete the war complement of the regiments destined to embark at Portsmouth. Here is acquired that knowledge of drill which constitutes the basis of martial science. Our Illustration represents one of those details which are all summed up in the general term "drill." They are proceeding at double-quick pace—running, in fact, but not merely to save themselves from an overwhelming force; they are rallying to one particular point denoted by an officer with his sword raised aloft and pointing upwards. Here a square is formed, which, when the present danger is past—a squadron of cavalry, for instance—deploys itself into line, or assumes some other form suited to the occasion. The Garrison Chapel (represented in our Engraving) is the only vestige of the *Domus Dei*—a religious establishment founded by Peter de Rupibus, a Bishop of Winchester in the early part of the thirteenth century. Judging from its external aspect, one would not think so, as it partakes more of the barn order of architecture than of that which prevailed at the period of old Peter of the Rocks. It has been repaired in a fashion creditable to the zeal, but not to the taste, of those who directed the renovation.

## BATTERY PRACTICE AT PORTSMOUTH.

PETER HEYLIN said, a long time ago, that Paris was a strong place—it took you by the nose. If abominable smells were calculated to keep

out an invading force, Portsmouth would be impregnable on the land side, where the convicts are kept continually stirring up the black mud in the moats. The Battery covering the entrance of the harbour has recently undergone a change, by the elevation of the embankment several feet above its former level. Guns of a large calibre have been substituted for the old ones, which, for any purpose of defence, were useless. The handsome stone facing has been replaced by one of earth: balls striking against stone cause splinters to fly, and are destructive; they find, like most other things, a quiet bed in earth. The inhabitants of the neighbouring houses tremble for their windows. We congratulate them—ventilation will be improved.

## INSPECTION OF THE GUARDS BY PRINCE ALBERT.

THE parade and inspection of 1800 picked men from amongst the finest troops in the British Army, by the Prince Consort, attracted a large assemblage to the Parade-ground of the Wellington Barracks, St. James's-park, on Monday morning.

The troops paraded fully equipped in heavy marching order at ten o'clock. After having undergone ordinary morning inspection, the two battalions formed in columns at quarter distances—an arrangement which had the effect of covering the whole parade-ground—the men facing Buckingham Palace, with the military chapel in their rear.

The General Commanding-in-Chief (Viscount Hardinge) arrived at the barracks, attended by his aides-de-camp, at half-past ten o'clock. The noble Viscount, who wore the uniform of a full General, was received by the officers of the two regiments, the troops presenting arms

and saluting. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had previously arrived, wearing his uniform as Colonel-in-Chief of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, attended by Baron Knesbeck and Lady Augusta Cadogan, came shortly before eleven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses alighted from their carriage on reaching the parade-ground, and were received by the General Commanding-in-Chief, who, with a group of distinguished personages, was at this period awaiting the arrival of the Prince Consort.

Precisely at eleven o'clock the Prince Consort, wearing the uniform of the Grenadier Guards, of which his Royal Highness is Colonel-in-Chief, walked across from Buckingham Palace to the barrack-yard, where the Prince was received by the General Commanding-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, and the officers of the staff. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Colonel Wyld, and Major-General Buckley. The Prince, observing the presence of the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, shook hands cordially with their Royal Highnesses, and, having acknowledged the presence of several of the distinguished personages around, proceeded to inspect the troops. As the Prince advanced, the two bands of the Grenadier and Scots Fusilier Guards played a bar of the National Anthem. His Royal Highness walked, with the General Commanding-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge following, with the Duchess and Princess Mary. A brilliant staff of officers followed.

The Prince walked up every column of each regiment, and minutely inspected the appearance of all the men. This occupied a considerable period. At the close of the inspection, his Royal Highness and the staff took up a position in the centre of the parade ground, while both regiments marched past, the bands playing "The British Grenadiers."

After the battalions had marched past, the Prince Consort accom-



BATTERY PRACTICE, BY HIGHLANDERS, STUR REDOUBT, PORTSMOUTH.





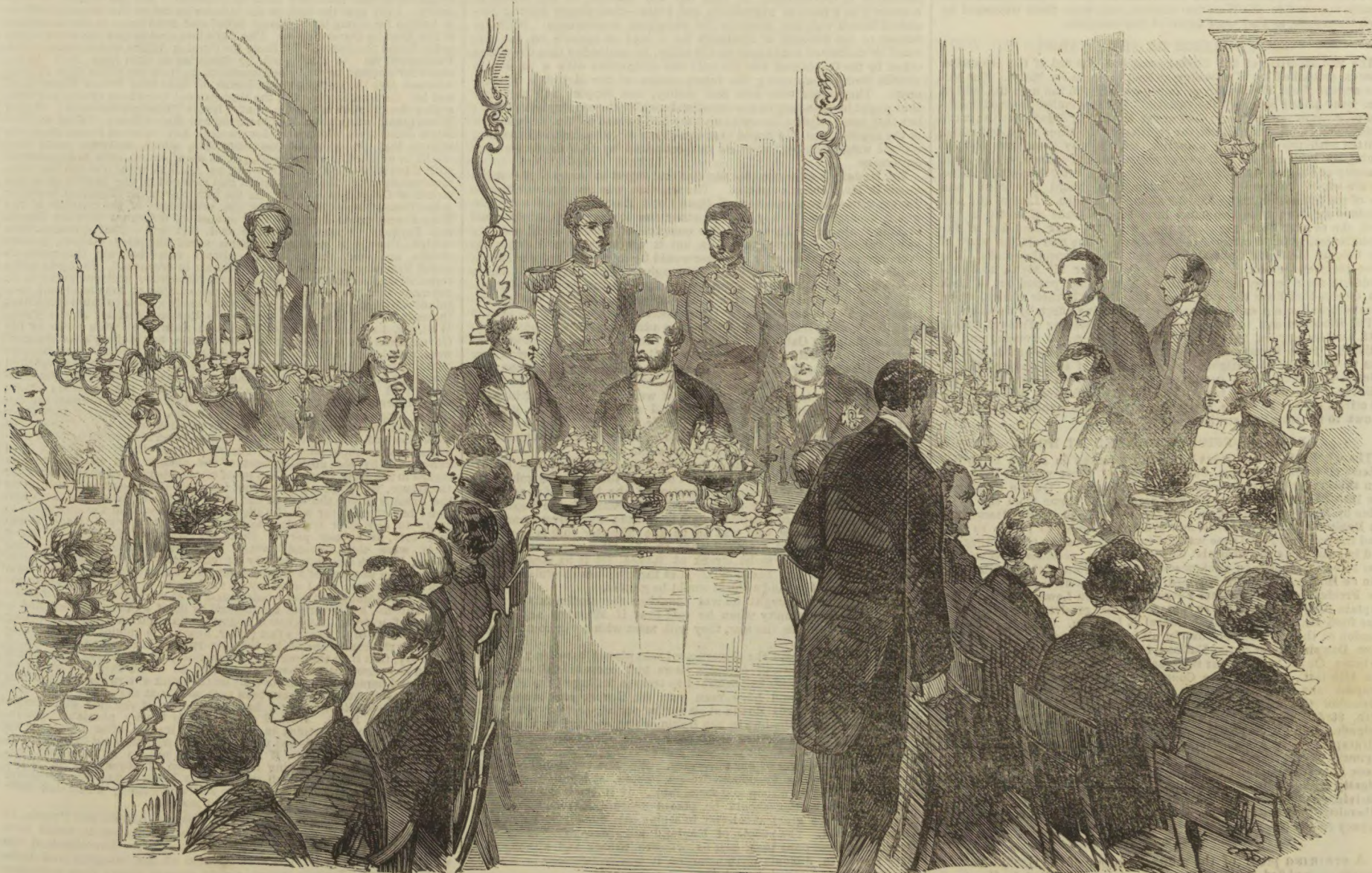
INSPECTION OF THE 1ST BATTALION OF THE FUSILIERS, AND THE 3RD OF GRENADEER GUARDS, BY R.H.H. PRINCE ALBERT, AT THE WELLINGTON BARRACKS.

panied the General Commanding-in-Chief to the orderly room, where his Royal Highness remained some time, returning to Buckingham Palace on foot, shortly before one o'clock.

Among the members of the nobility present on the parade-ground we remarked—the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, the Duchess of Montrose, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marchioness of Alibury, the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marchioness of Ely, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Euston, the Earl

and Countess of Bruce, the Countess of Essex, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Seaham, Viscount Ranelagh, Viscount Chelsea, Viscount Emlyn, Lord de Mauley, Lord and Lady Charles Pelham Clinton, Lord Robert Pelham Clinton, Lord George Paget, Lady Caroline Murray and Lady Georgiana Murray, Lady Marian Alford, Lord and Lady Arthur Lennox, the Right Hon. the Secretary-at-War and Mrs. Sidney Herbert. In the evening the following announcement appeared in brigade orders:—

The field officer in brigade waiting has received the commands of his Royal Highness Prince Albert to express to the officers and men of the third battalion of Grenadier Guards, and the first battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards, the pleasure and gratification which their splendid and soldier-like appearance gave him when these battalions paraded this morning, and to assure them at the same time that his Royal Highness's most cordial good wishes will constantly attend them in the service abroad on which they are about to proceed."



FAREWELL BANQUET OF OFFICERS OF THE GRENADEER GUARDS, AT THE LONDON TAVERN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## FAREWELL BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS OF THE GUARDS.

ON Thursday week the officers of the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and the officers of the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, partook of a farewell banquet at the London Tavern, previous to their embarkation for the seat of war. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge occupied the chair, supported on the right and left by Lieut.-General Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H., and Lieut.-General Sir Willoughby Cot on, G.C.B., K.C.H. The principal officers present were—General Hope, General Althison, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Colonel W. T. Knollys, Colonel A. Colville, Colonel Lord Roakey, Colonel G. M. Eden, Colonel G. Moncrieffe, Colonel Walker, Colonel J. H. Blair, Colonel Sir G. Walker, Colonel Tyrrett, Colonel de Bathe, Colonel Onslow, Colonel G. Dixon, Colonel Phipps, Colonel Scott, Colonel Dalrymple, &c.

After the banquet, which was of the most *recherché* description, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in proposing a toast, alluded in appropriate terms, and amidst enthusiastic cheers, to the arduous services in which the Guards would probably be engaged in a short time. A number of toasts were afterwards given, and animated speeches delivered, and the gallant company broke up at an early hour.

On Friday evening a numerous and distinguished party of the officers of the three battalions of the Grenadier Guards partook of a farewell banquet at the London Tavern, previous to their entering upon actual service. It was at one time expected that his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Colonel-in-Chief, would preside; but, if such an arrangement was contemplated, it had been altered, as the Senior Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel Stanhope, presided. The banquet took place in the large room, which, when fully lighted up, presented a brilliant appearance. Among the officers present were his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Hon. Colonel Cust, Captain Lord Mandeville, Colonel B. Wood, Colonel Thornton, Colonel Brownrigg, Colonel Sir William Davis, Colonel Golding, Colonel Lindsey, &c. The company did not break up till an advanced hour of the evening.

This evening (Saturday) the members of White's Club give a grand farewell dinner to the Duke of Cambridge, at the club-house, on the occasion of his going on foreign service. We believe this is the first time this club, composed of the principal aristocracy and gentry of the empire, have paid such a compliment to any one, except the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, in 1814. Boodle's Club, also, have invited his Royal Highness to a similar entertainment.

It is said the Lord Mayor has invited Lord Raglan, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the other distinguished officers of both services, who are ordered to embark on foreign service, to a banquet at the Mansion-house; and that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will probably honour the entertainment with his presence.

## DEPARTURE OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS FROM LONDON

ON Wednesday morning the several companies of the Grenadier Guards left London *en route* for Constantinople. The men were mustered at three o'clock a.m.; and, although their leave was not restricted, not a man was absent when the roll was called. Notwithstanding the early hour fixed for the departure of the Guards, an immense crowd had assembled to see them off. For hours several thousand people of all ranks had occupied what Peel called the finest site in Europe, looking intently to an opening which most Londoners imagine to lead only to the ground floor of the National Gallery, but which, in fact, is the south entrance of St. George's Barracks behind that building. The multitude were tolerably patient, but decidedly loyal, and finding by repeated but desultory experiments, that it availed but little to call, for the Grenadiers before they chose to come, they sang the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia," not with much precision, perhaps, but with a body of sound which must have filled the whole space down to Whitehall. Soon after five, with a crash of music, the band emerged, to the immense delight of the multitude, and marched straight towards the Strand, where it took up its station. After the pause of a minute came the famous Grenadiers. They rushed forth without order from the narrow portal, and ran, or rather bounded, down the descent towards the pavement. It seemed as if every man, on reaching the street, was cheered afresh by the multitude which received him, and in which he was sure to see some friend. But, continuing their pace, they ran with a running escort of friends and noisy admirers to join the column in the Strand till the whole had emerged. When formed, the regiment—about a thousand strong, and just showing their bayonets and black fur caps above the heads of a vast multitude which filled the Strand—marched over Waterloo-bridge to the station. The incessant cheering, the music, and occasionally the wild but hearty chorus of the mob, soon brought the sleepers to their windows, and many a strange figure was seen waving and shouting a farewell through the dusk. The light was still that of the lamps, and a stranger suddenly roused from his bed to look down on the scene might have dreamt of the French Revolution and its nocturnal horrors. Thus escorted, the Guards marched to the Waterloo-station, and were there welcomed by fresh thousands, as they were again at Southampton.

## EMBARKATION OF THE GUARDS.

The 2nd battalion of the Coldstreams and the 3rd of the Grenadier Guards, embarked on Wednesday at Southampton for Malta. The former arrived from Chichester at half-past eight in the morning, and at once went quietly on board the *Orinoco*. The Grenadiers reached Southampton about ten, and embarked in the *Ripon* and *Manilla*, to the music of their own band. The *Manilla*, the smallest of the three ships, and which is fitted with the boomerang propeller, led the way about two o'clock, having 250 rank and file of the Grenadiers, and six officers, with a large quantity of baggage and stores on board. Soon after three the *Ripon* paddle-wheel steamer followed, having on board 600 rank and file of the Grenadiers, 28 to 32 officers, and 32 women. Last of all, and detained for more than two hours later by the want of water in the dock, the *Orinoco* took her departure, with 854 rank and file of the Coldstreams, 28 to 32 officers, and 32 women. She had also on board of her Colonel Bentinck, Colonel Eyre, and their respective staffs. The three steamers remained in Southampton Water all night, and proceeded on their voyage next morning. As the ships passed out of dock the crowds that lined the quays rent the air with their cheers, which were returned again and again, and with thrilling effect, by the soldiers.

The *Himalaya* was to leave Southampton yesterday (Friday), taking with her 150 Sappers, 211 of the Rifles, 8 officers, 12 women, and 20 children. From Plymouth, on Monday, she will take on board, in addition to these, the 93rd Highlanders, consisting of 860 rank and file, 31 officers, 44 sergeants, 16 drummers, 54 women, and from 75 to 100 children. She will thus have on board 1320 effectives and 186 non-effectives, besides 12 horses, all accommodated in a manner hitherto unknown to the transport service.

## ENGLISH OFFICERS WANTED AT HOME.

The whole of the Continent has been ransacked in search of British officers on leave of absence, but now ordered home without delay, to join their regiments and prepare for foreign service. On the evening of the 10th a telegraphic message was received at Rome from the War-office by Mr. Consul Freeborn, directing him to request all officers of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, now present in Rome, to repair to England immediately. No time was lost in communicating the intelligence, and in some cases the Brussels' ball-room scene, previous to Waterloo, was acted over again on a minor scale. Lieut.-Colonel Cartwright, Captain de Horsey, and Lieut. Barnard, received the official intimation from Mr. Freeborn; and Sir James Ferguson, Captain Lewis, and the Hon. Captain Egerton, who were *en route* for Rome, received the same message from Mr. Macbean, British Consul at Leghorn. This despatch left London on the 8th inst.; so that for all important occasions the distance from Downing-street to the Vatican is represented by little more than 48 hours. On the 18th another telegraphic despatch arrived at Rome, dated the 11th inst., directing the Consul to send to their respective headquarters any officers in Rome belonging to the third battalion of Grenadier Guards, 1st Coldstream, 1st Fusiliers, 4th, 28th, 33rd, 50th, 77th, 83rd regiments of infantry, and second battalion of the Rifle Brigade. Captain Jocelyn, a relative of Lord Palmerston, by a separate telegraphic message, was ordered to proceed at once to Malta to join his regiment *en route* for Constantinople. These active preparations were made known to Cardinal Antonelli without loss of time, and produced a seditious sensation in his Holiness's cabinet, ecclesiastical policy on the Eastern question wavering between the opposing bugbears of English Liberalism and Protestantism on the one hand, and a Russo-Byzantine Papacy on the other.

A STRIKING proof of the military ardour of the Scotch Fusilier Guards exemplified itself on the regiment being drafted to Constantinople. Several of the corporals who were not required to go with the regiment were reduced to the ranks at their own special request, in order that they might be eligible to march with their comrades to the seat of war.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

#### THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

LORD BEAUMONT gave notice that on Friday he should submit a resolution affirming the necessity of immediate and vigorous measures being taken to repel the unjust aggression of Russia; and to place the relations of the Porte upon such a footing as will secure a durable peace, and enable her to develop her resources.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

LORD J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. Cobden, stated that no order had been issued for the blockade of the Russian ports.

MR. BRIGHT, in reference to the proclamation just issued against the exportation of warlike stores and machinery, which may form component parts of marine engines, spoke of the inconvenience it would occasion to machine makers in this country who were executing large orders for other countries than Russia, and wished to know whether machinery destined for friendly or neutral countries would not be permitted to leave England?

MR. WILSON explained the origin of the proclamation. Last week the Commissioners of Customs intimated to the Treasury that a large quantity of arms and ammunition had been shipped for Odessa. The Secretary at once prohibited the exportation; and with the view of preventing the like shipments, it was resolved to exercise the power given in an act last year, and issue the proclamation in question. The Customs have instructed the officers at the various ports in the United Kingdom to prevent the exportation of the articles specified where they are not satisfied by documents that the goods are intended for countries to which no objection can properly apply.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

MR. COBDEN commenced the adjourned debate on the Eastern question, by remarking upon the extraordinary difficulties imported into the controversy between the Western Powers and Russia by the heterogeneous population and bigotted policy, by the weakness and barbarism of Turkey. A majority of the inhabitants of the European provinces looked with hope upon the prospect of change which Russia, for sinister purposes, held out to them. The British Ministry also had formerly believed in the necessity of change in the same direction, and had both spoken and acted under the persuasion that the Ottoman empire was doomed, unless the treatment of its Christian subjects was rendered more enlightened and humane. He argued at great length and cited various extracts from the recently issued official despatches to prove that view of the question. In the tyranny practised towards that section of its population, Lord Clarendon himself had found the seeds of internal dissolution existing in the Turkish body politic. He contended therefore that it was our duty to obtain guarantees for the better condition of the Christian, before we interfered to fortify the predominance of the Mussulman. The Sultan had appealed to the fanaticism of his Mahometan subjects, but he trusted that English soldiers were not to be arrayed on the same side, or used to coerce one section of his subjects in the interests of the other. Comparing the commercial value of the two countries, he calculated that from Russia we imported produce, on an average, to the value of twelve millions sterling annually, while our trade with Turkey amounted to barely a quarter of the sum. Russia, in fact, stood second only to the United States among the nations with whom we carried on trade. Mr. Cobden then contended that the objects for which England was now arming were fictitious; the dangers of Russian aggrandisement were non-existent; and the whole war policy mistaken to the point of insanity. Finding nothing to object against the terms of the original Vienna note, he thought it might still be made the basis of negotiation.

LORD J. MANNERS trusted that the people of England would never consider whether they were going to war on behalf of the majority of the inhabitants of Turkey or not, nor whether the balance of trade was in our favour or the contrary, but whether the will of the Autocrat of Russia was to overbear that of the free Parliament of England. He thought great blame attributable to the Government for mismanagement in the early stages of the negotiations, Lord Clarendon having persisted to the last in believing the amicable assurances of Russia, and disregarding the warnings of her deceitful policy which were addressed to him by British agents abroad. At the failure of Prince Menshikoff's mission only did the English Government determine to act cordially, in conjunction with France, to check the monstrous pretensions of Russia. Had they done so at an earlier period, was it credible that that envoy would, on the 15th of April, have received fresh instructions to press his demands to the utmost? If their course had been more firm, war might have been averted. After the Turks had declared war, it was unjustifiable in Government to hold out the renewal of the treaty of Kainardji as a basis of negotiation and peace—that treaty having furnished Russia with her pretences for vexatious interference. With reference to the demand of Ministers for a vote of censure on the one hand, or unlimited confidence on the other, he contended that the course taken by the Opposition was the only one compatible with a resolve to abstain from embarrassing the future action of her Majesty's Government. They would vote men and money, and support any measures that might be necessary in the situation in which the country was placed; but they must express the opinions they had formed on the past conduct of the negotiations. He hoped that the efforts of our arms in the coming contest would not be frustrated and sacrificed by the blunders of our diplomacy.

MR. HORSMAN expressed his surprise and regret at many of the statements in Mr. Cobden's speech. The question was not one relating to Turkey alone, but a question of Russia and Europe; it was not what would become of Turkey, but whether the Emperor of Russia shall become Emperor of Turkey. The conquest of Turkey would not only be an extension of empire to Russia, but it would carry a dictatorship over Europe. The balance of power would be disturbed, and our Indian empire more than threatened. Throughout this affair, the course pursued by Russia has been characterised by ferocity, fraud, and falsehood; and her deed of crime has been consummated by the daring pretence that all has been done for the protection of Christianity. On the contrary, Turkey has won for herself the admiration of Europe. There is not a Christian Cabinet in Europe who may not gain something from studying her conduct; and there is not a Christian in Europe who may not consistently pray for her success in arms. He approved of the conduct of Ministers. Throughout the whole of the negotiations he found the utmost desire to avoid the calamity of war. As to the Czar himself, he had been completely unmasked, and shown to be the greatest marauder and revolutionist in Europe. Mr. Horsman hoped that peace would not be concluded without the most ample guarantee against the recurrence of the like necessity for an appeal to arms.

MR. DRUMMOND did not think that any good reason had been shown why England should go to war. He believed that we were going into a religious war—a war for the preservation of the tombs—fomented, as all such wars have been, by the author of all mischief, the Pope. He would not countenance a capitious vote to weaken the Government, but he should like to know who was to be the Minister that is to preside over the war. He had no confidence in the pilot who now held the helm. If a blow was to be struck at Russia, let it be struck at her heart, and not in the Black Sea. Let the kingdom of Poland be re-established, and England's object would be gained.

MR. ISAAC BUTT thought he was speaking the sentiments of every section of the community when he said that if Ministers are bent on vigorously carrying on the war, they will meet with a vigorous support in return.

MR. S. HERBERT said the Government was placed between two fires; but though gentlemen of opposite views had censured Ministers for the course adopted, both had declined to test the feeling of the House on the subject. It would have been vain for Government to assume a hostile attitude towards Russia at an earlier period, as that power had twenty-eight sail-of-the-line in the Baltic, which we had no fleet ready to cope with; whilst Turkey had no army. He did not look upon the coming struggle as a slight and paltry one: it would be a fatal mistake to underrate the power of our adversary. We were about, not so much to defend Turkey, as to oppose Russia, which, although a nation of slaves, might yet be strong and formidable. If it were the interest of Europe that a barrier should be placed against Russian aggression, England had the greatest interest in seeing this done, and Austria one almost as great. The people of England were now satisfied that the Government had done their best to preserve peace; and although we were placed in difficult circumstances, it was satisfactory to see that the country was animated with the best spirit.

MR. DISRAELI thought it essential that the fullest information should be had as to the cause and object of the hostilities which now seemed inevitable, with a view to avoid such a prolongation of the struggle as had occurred in the last great European conflict produced by the French

Revolution. Twenty-five years ago there was a war between Russia and Turkey, in which France and England took part against Turkey, and levelled a blow against her at Navarino, which was indirectly the cause of the perils and perplexing circumstances we had now to consider. He could not understand how they were to obtain any clear knowledge regarding the cause of a war, except by studying the papers laid before them by her Majesty; and without accurate knowledge of the cause they could have no clear idea of the object. He was, therefore, far from agreeing with those gentlemen who told them that they had no business to look at the past, for the past clearly involved the future. After the speech of the noble Lord the leader of the Government, it was an affectation to suppose that we were not at war, and we had since had an authoritative statement that the last effort at negotiation had failed. The question to consider now, was how had this state of things been produced. The policy of Russia was clearly defined in Count Nesselrode's despatch of January, 1853. It was obviously to obtain an ascendancy over Turkey, not by conquest, but to exercise a particular influence over twelve millions of the Sultan's subjects. This might be deemed the base of the diplomatic campaign which ensued. Subsequent correspondence showed still more clearly Russia's line of policy, and Mr. Disraeli wished to know how her Majesty's Ministers had encountered it. Lord John Russell complained that Count Nesselrode would not tell what his intentions were. But had the question ever been fairly put to Count Nesselrode? After the question of the Holy Places was admitted to be settled, and the forces of Russia were still hovering on the Turkish frontiers, why was an explanation not demanded of what was meant? Russia had demanded a concession to the Greek Church as an equivalent for the concession made to the Latin Church; but no demand was made by the English Government for an explanation of what was wanted. Quoting Lord Clarendon's "lecture" to the Porte about the abuses of its Government, Mr. Disraeli referred to it as an indirect injunction to Turkey to comply with the demands of Russia. Upon a review of the whole case his opinion was, that the real cause of the war was that the British Government was influenced throughout the whole of the negotiations either by a confidence amounting to credulity, or by connivance; and it was most important to ascertain by which. If the war was the result of credulity, it might be a long and a severe one; but it might end in restoring Bessarabia to Turkey—in erecting the Crimea into an independent state—in freeing the navigation of the Danube, and opening up the Euxine to the nations of the world. If, on the other hand, it was the result of connivance, the result might be a warfare carried on in a weak and vacillating spirit, and terminating in some compromise as disastrous in its consequences as the Vienna Note. He feared we were under the auspices of those who knew neither how to make war nor how to make peace, and that the result might be that a disastrous war might be followed by an ignominious peace.

LORD PALMERSTON said he should not be doing his duty if he did not make some observations on the speech of the right hon. gentleman. The country was, he feared, on the verge of war, and the events which led to it were to be found in the blue books laid upon the table by the Government. Had he felt that any Government were fairly chargeable with credulity or connivance, he should feel that he had no alternative but to withhold from that Government his confidence, and he was surprised at the course pursued by the right hon. gentleman.

There are many charges (said the noble Lord) which may be made against a Government. In the first place, it might be accused of having rashly, improvidently, and without due regard to the heavy responsibility which devolved upon them, brought the country to the condition of being obliged to draw the sword and rush into war. That is a charge which no one has made against us (Hear, hear). That charge would, indeed, have been a heavy one; and if it had been proved, we should have deserved the severest condemnation of the country. Another charge might be, that by delay, credulity, and the absence of sufficient vigour at the proper time, we allowed matters to come to this pass, which they would not have done if the Government had pursued a different course. I think that charge is one which cannot be brought against the Government, but, on the contrary, I am ready to maintain that as far as our conduct is to be measured by the forbearance which we have exhibited, I think we are entitled to the favourable consideration of the country. If it is said that we have forborne to the last moment, and exhausted every means of negotiation—that we have clung to every hope of terminating in an amicable way the dispute which threatened the peace of Europe—that we have trusted even those who were unworthy of being trusted—(hear)—that we believed assertions which events have shown to be untrue; in short, that we have postponed to the utmost that decision to which, at last, we may be forced to come—I think that cannot be urged as a charge against the Government; but, on the contrary, the result must be that—which I think has taken place—the country, seeing there has been no precipitation, no desire for war, but rather the greatest anxiety to avoid it, and that the Government has clung to every hope of peace—the country, I say, seeing that, will rally round us as one man, feeling that the war is a necessity which we cannot avoid; and it will be prepared to make those sacrifices which every war necessarily involves (Cheers). We are accused of credulity. I say that the facts in the blue books before the House justify us in having for a long time reposed belief and confidence in the assertions of the Russian Government. The right hon. gentleman has accused my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with having misled Parliament on the 25th April, by declaring at that time, that Russia asked for nothing beyond a settlement of the question of the Holy Places; whereas, says the right hon. gentleman, at that time Prince Menshikoff had left Constantinople; and the Government knew then that he had been urging the adoption of a secret treaty (Hear). What are the facts? Prince Menshikoff left Constantinople on the 2nd May (Hear). What was the latest declaration which our Government had received?—not from the reports that prevailed at Constantinople, which, however much they might be entitled to some credit, yet, as we all know, were to be received with allowance and abatement—but, on April 25, what was the last communication which the Government had received in the matter from the mouth of Count Nesselrode? On the 28th March, Sir Hamilton Seymour asked Count Nesselrode whether the settlement of the question of the Holy Places would arrange every subject of difference between Russia and Turkey? Count Nesselrode said, "It will. That question once settled, there will remain but some small chancery matters, private claims, and such things, which always exist between Governments which have any commercial and intimate intercourse." That was again repeated on the 30th April, when Count Nesselrode declared to Sir G. H. Seymour that the arrangement then negotiating at Constantinople contained nothing beyond what was already made known to the Government through Sir G. H. Seymour, and to the Russian Minister at the Porte. Well, sir, I say that, when such positive assurances were made by the Government of a great country like Russia, her Majesty's Government were entitled to believe them (Cheers). But it is said, "Aye, but you heard of military preparations, and you ought, therefore, to have inferred that some other demands were going to be made." Why, we were ourselves told by the Russian Government of these preparations; but we were informed that their sole and only object was to counteract the menacing language which was used by France, and that they were made solely and entirely with reference to the question of the Holy Places. We were also told, it is quite true, that Russia demanded some proof of confidence—some reparation from Turkey for the offence which had been committed by the abandonment of the pledges and changes made in regard to the Holy Places. That proof of confidence, and that security for the future, was to be a treaty about the Holy Places—a treaty confirming the firmans which the Sultan had given for the settlement of that question; but there never was the slightest intimation that the treaty was to apply to any other question, and I must say that, when Count Nesselrode said, at a later period, that her Majesty's Government knew what were the demands which he should make, he stated that which, I must say, was utterly at variance with the truth (Cheers). It is painful to speak of a Government like Russia in terms of condemnation and censure; but I must say, in vindication of her Majesty's Government, that throughout the whole course of that negotiation, the Russian Government, by its various agents, and by itself, exhausted every modification of untruth (Laughter), beginning in equivocation, and ending in assurances of a positive fact (Hear, hear). Complaint has been made of the forbearance shown by the Government in these negotiations. I must say, that if, in the course of last summer, steps had been taken which would have brought matters to the point at which they now are—if we had found ourselves in June or July on the brink of a rupture with Russia—our position would not have been such as it is at the present time. But many men say, Russia would have given way, if you had shown more vigour (Hear, hear). Well, I admit that is a very plausible opinion. Many men may be justified in entertaining it; but, after all it is but an opinion (A laugh). It is but an opinion, and may turn out to be a wrong one (Hear, hear). Now, if it had turned out to be a wrong one, and if, instead of obtaining the submission of Russia we had urged Russia to the point at which we are now likely to find her, we should have made a great political mistake, and this country would not have been in the position she is at the present moment.

At all events, he believed that the conduct of Austria and Prussia, in the event of a war, would be now different from what it would have been had they adopted the bold policy referred to. The object of the war was essentially for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Turkish empire, and to prevent Russia from possessing an extent of territory and power which would render her dangerous to the other powers of Europe. At present the power of Russia, however great for defence, was infinitely exaggerated as regarded aggression; while, on the other hand, Turkey had shown a degree of energy and



patriotism which argued strongly for a favourable result of hostilities, with aid from France and England, or from either of them alone. With both united, the chances of Russia were nothing less than desperate.

And I think we are entitled to expect that, if the war should continue, Austria and Prussia will not remain idle or passive spectators in the conflict (Hear, hear). If there prevails in Prussia any of the spirit of old Frederick, she will not fail to come forward to bear her part in the struggle; and Austria will have forgotten all her former policy, and have become utterly unmindful of her own best interests, if she permit the advance of Russia without making an effort to resist it (Hear, hear). Well, then, I say, with England and France actively supporting Turkey—with the whole opinion of Europe against Russia—with not a single ally to support her in her injustice—I cannot bring myself to doubt what must be the result of the contest (Cheers). I must say it is a noble sight to see England and France, who for centuries were engaged in rivalry with each other—to see them now united in one course of action, and bound by reciprocal engagements to seek, as the result of their operations, no selfish object—to see them standing forth in defence, not of their own interests only, but of the welfare of the whole of Europe (Great cheering). It is a noble sight to see those fleets and armies, which hitherto have only met in deadly conflict, ranged side by side as friends; and armed, not for purposes of conquest, not for the oppression of the liberties of mankind, but armed in a noble and a generous cause—for the defence of right against might, and of justice against oppression (Cheers). I care not, sir, for imputations of credulity or connivance (Cheers); we are willing to throw our case before the country, to be judged by this course and by our fellow-countrymen—and I am convinced that the people of England will be satisfied that we have not involved them recklessly, or without due cause or necessity in war (Cheers). That war—though I do not wish to underrate its consequences, or the exertions that it may require—will, I take it, be very different from any other war in which, in former times, we have engaged. But I feel no hesitation in appealing to the country for assistance; but this, at least, I will say, that if the country or the House should think that we have manifested hitherto the weakness of credulity or the infamy of connivance, let them take from us the conduct of the war, which we should be totally incompetent and unworthy to conduct, and let them place it in the hands of others in whose judgment and sagacity they may place confidence, and on whose integrity they may rely (Cheers).

The House shortly afterwards went into Committee of Supply, and a vote was passed to defray the charge of outstanding Exchequer Bills. On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, a sum of £2,192,671 was voted to defray the wages of 68,500 seamen and marines during the ensuing year. The House having resumed, an adjournment took place shortly after two o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

No business of importance was transacted.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

##### PRIVATEERS.

Mr. HORSFALL wished to know from some member of her Majesty's Government—the noble member for the City of London not being in his place—whether the treaties with foreign nations, or the steps which her Majesty's Government are prepared to take in the event of war, are such as will effectually prevent privateers being fitted out in neutral ports to interfere with British shipping?

Lord PALMERSTON said that, in the present state of things, an explanatory answer could not be given.

##### MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved the second reading of this bill, by which, he said, the ratepayers of Manchester applied to the Legislature to enable them to rate themselves to a common fund, which, by a proportionate distribution amongst the schools, would supply adequate education to all classes, according to their own views and inclinations (Hear, hear).

Mr. M. GIBSON thought it was an abuse to bring in a bill like this, on the subject of education, as a private bill. It would commit the House to a principle of national education subsequently to be carried out, and was, therefore, a public bill. The Corporation of Manchester protested against the scheme of the bill, and were anxious to defeat it. Under these circumstances he moved as an amendment, "That education to be supported by public rates is a subject which ought not to be dealt with by any private bill."

The LORD ADVOCATE said he would not throw any obstacle in the way of the second reading of the bill.

Sir G. GREY thought the bill was one of such importance, and the principle of it was capable of such general application, that it ought not to be promoted as a private bill. He suggested that the bill should be treated as a public bill, with a permissive power for other places besides Manchester to avail themselves of its provisions, as was done in the case of the bill for the establishment of baths and wash-houses some two years ago.

Mr. NAPIER supported the second reading of the bill.

After a short discussion, Lord J. RUSSELL said there were great difficulties in the way of dealing with this bill. He could not agree with the amendment as an abstract proposition, because it might be desirable to allow a community, the whole of whose members were agreed upon the subject, to rate themselves for the purposes of education; but in the present case the whole of the corporation had announced their opposition to the bill. He thought it would be better to adopt the suggestion of Sir George Grey than to proceed further with the measure during the present session.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE supported the bill.

Mr. W. J. FOX opposed the bill, as calculated to continue an inefficient system of education.

Sir J. PARINGTON hoped that a bill of such importance would not be pushed aside by a paltry dispute as to whether it was a public or a private bill. He thought the measure was the most important one connected with education which had ever been brought before Parliament, and it became the more important from the extraordinary course pursued by the noble Lord, who should not have left the House, as he had done, while such a measure was under consideration. In strongly supporting the bill, he deprecated everything like the adoption of a system of secular education, and condemned the Government for negligence for keeping in abeyance their promised plan for a system of general education.

Mr. BRIGHT could not see why Manchester should be experimented upon by such a scheme as the bill proposed, more particularly when by the municipal authorities of that city it was condemned and denounced. He believed the great majority of the population of Manchester were as decidedly opposed to it as was the corporation. He thought the proper course would be to withdraw the bill, and let parties in Manchester agree upon a measure to be submitted to the Government and the House, taking care that it contained permissive powers for its general adoption.

Mr. HENLEY strongly opposed the bill, unsupported as it was by the members for the town, and opposed by the corporation.

Mr. W. PATTEN supported the bill, believing the voluntary system to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the country, while it was hopeless to expect that a secular system would ever be adopted.

Mr. PETO was of opinion that the voluntary system was quite adequate to the wants of the country, more particularly when he looked to the aids it derived from mechanics' institutes and ragged schools.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS supported the bill, as did also Mr. E. BALL.

Mr. WALPOLE thought they ought not to establish such an important principle as that of compulsory rating, without a fuller and more ample discussion than it could be expected to have upon the second reading of a private bill.

Mr. MIALI advocated the voluntary principle, and opposed the bill.

Mr. BROTHERTON also opposed the second reading of the bill at the present time, believing that a short delay would lead to the approximation of parties, and the removal of the difficulties which now surrounded the subject.

Mr. MUNTZ feared it would be a long time before they would have education for the people in general if they were to wait until they could combine religious with secular education. He was opposed to the bill on the ground that the people themselves, as well as their representatives, objected to it.

After a few words from Mr. ADDERLEY in reply, Mr. M. GIBSON altered his amendment so as to limit the condemnation of public rating by means of a private bill to the present time.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 105; against it, 76: majority, 29. The bill was consequently lost.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

##### LIBERATION OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Brough, said her Majesty's Government intended to recommend that Mr. Smith O'Brien should be set at liberty.

##### THE WAR.

On the bringing up of the report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. HUMPHREY expressed his very great satisfaction at the conduct of Govern-

ment in using every means to avoid the horrors and expense of war. It was clear that they had been deceived, but the shame of that was not with them, but on those by whom they had been deceived. Under these circumstances he was prepared to support to the fullest extent the measures of Government in the impending struggle. As to the Estimates, he was happy to find that they were so moderate. He thought the preparations made by Government to stay the encroachments of Russia on the liberties of mankind had been conceived and executed in the best and most economical manner. The only point on which he found fault with Ministers was for the secrecy with which they had conducted their proceedings.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES felt grateful to the member for Montrose for his frank and well-timed observations, to which the country would heartily respond. He perfectly agreed with what had been said about the evils arising from want of information. Had the first volume of the Blue Books on the Eastern question been laid on the table at the end of last session, the House would have given its hearty support to Ministers, had they been disposed to act energetically.

Sir De L. EVANS also blamed the Government for not having laid the information before the House at an earlier period.

Lord PALMERSTON could assure the House that, if any delay had taken place in their communicating to the House despatches which showed the progress of negotiation, it had not in any degree arisen from distrust of the House or of the country, or from any desire to conceal from the House or the country the course of the negotiation which had been carried on. He could assure the honourable member for Pontefract that the premature publication of papers connected with unfinished negotiations might essentially prejudice the successful results of those negotiations; and, until they had been brought to a termination, favourable or unfavourable, they might entirely defeat the chance of a successful issue by prematurely publishing to the world the proposition made, the refusals given, the modifications which had taken place, and the difficulties which might have arisen in the course of the transactions. Therefore it was—which might be right or wrong, he however believed it to be right—their opinion of what was best for the public interest by which Ministers were guided in choosing the moment at which the communications should be made to the House.

Mr. MUNTZ contended that if Government had acted with more energy we should not have been placed in our present position. It was said that Ministers had been deceived; but the Emperor of Russia had also been deceived. He had been led to believe that the labours of the Peace Society had been attended with great success in England, and now he found that he had been misled on that point.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

In reply to the Earl of Derby, the Earl of ABERDEEN said that the Government felt they were possessed of sufficient information to justify them in introducing a measure for the reform of the University of Oxford; and he could not give any pledge that such measure would be submitted to a meeting of convocation before it was laid before Parliament.

##### OUR EXPEDITION TO THE EAST.

The Earl of CARDIGAN drew the attention of the Government to the danger and inconvenience of sending our cavalry by sailing vessels to Constantinople, and asked the Government whether, in the present flourishing state of our steam navigation, it would not be practicable to transport our whole armed forces by steam?

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said the Government were fully alive to the superior advantages of steam for the transport of our army to the East; but, after the most mature consideration, they came to the opinion that it would be impracticable, without entirely upsetting our postal arrangements, to send the whole of our troops by steam. The difficulty of transporting so large a body of men as 12,000 to Constantinople had been greatly overcome by the patriotic readiness shown on the part of all our steam companies. It was only due to them to say that the arrangements of the Government in respect to our armed expedition to the East, would prove a serious inconvenience to those companies; and he was confident that the remuneration they were to receive for this service would not repay them.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH admitted the great difficulty of sending all our forces by steam, but he hoped that the Government would, as far as it was possible, secure that mode of transport for the conveyance of our troops.

The Earl of DESART inquired of her Majesty's Government whether an arrangement had not recently been made for the withdrawal of troops from the smaller West India Islands?

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that the troops had been removed from four of the smaller islands, in consequence of the local bodies having neglected to provide a body of police, and having depended on the troops to perform such duties. The troops would, however, be concentrated at Barbadoes, to prevent any disturbance arising. Although the Government believed it to be their duty to defend our colonial possessions at all risks; still they did not feel warranted in providing that protection which the local authorities ought to provide for themselves.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE gave notice of a motion with a view to the improved ventilation of the House.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir J. WALSH gave notice of his intention upon going into a Committee of Supply on the Military Estimates, to submit to the consideration of the House a question as to the inadequacy of our military establishments, in reference to the war in which we were about to enter.

In reply to Mr. French, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the agreement made with France in reference to the aid to be afforded to Turkey did not include the allies of Turkey.

In reply to Mr. Horsfall, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Government had under their anxious consideration the question in relation to the policy to be pursued towards neutral powers by the country, with respect to privateers. The subject was one of great difficulty. Every care would, however, be taken to avoid proceedings of a hostile character towards the subjects of neutral powers.

Mr. GROCAN called the attention of the House to the necessity of maintaining, if not of increasing, the grants now made to the Hospitals of Dublin, instead of withdrawing them, as was proposed; and moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject.

Mr. WILSON, on the part of the Government, having assented, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. OLIVERIA obtained the appointment of a committee to inquire into the adequacy of the metropolitan bridges to the increasing traffic, and into the propriety of throwing open those bridges now belonging to public companies.

##### EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).

The LORD ADVOCATE moved to bring in a Bill to make Further Provision for the Education of the People in Scotland, and to Amend the Laws relating thereto. Scotland for nearly 300 years had enjoyed the advantage of schools in every parish, supported by the land, without the option of the land-owners being consulted. The bill merely proposed to extend this plan, and to give to Scotland a much more extensive system of education than had hitherto existed, under the inspection of a board, which should report from time to time to Parliament. The schoolmasters were now maintained by a rate laid upon the heritors, calculated upon the price of grain, and paid salaries, varying from £19 to £25 a year—sums quite inadequate to maintain them. He proposed by his bill that the salary of every ordinary schoolmaster should be £50, with a retiring allowance of £25 per year. Every schoolmaster was also to have a house containing at least three rooms. The schoolmasters at present were appointed from the members of the Kirk; but it was now proposed that he should be required to sign no confession of faith, or make any religious profession. The election of schoolmaster would rest, as at present, with the heritors and minister, who would also have the superintendence of the schools, under the control of inspectors. He proposed that a rate not to exceed one penny in the pound upon the entire value of Scotland should be raised for educational purposes. Having referred to several minor details of the measure, the right hon. and learned gentleman concluded by asking leave to introduce the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY supported the proposition of the Lord Advocate.

After some discussion, the general tone of which was approval of the measure, the motion was agreed to.—Adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Friday week, the Earl of EGLINTON moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish National System of Education, which was agreed to.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same day, Mr. Layard's motion on the present state of our relations with Russia and Turkey, led to a long debate, in which the member for Aylesbury, Sir J. Graham, Lord Jocelyn, Lord D. Stuart, Mr. Roebuck, and Lord J. Russell, were the chief speakers. Mr. LAYARD ascribed the present state of things mainly to the sluggish and undecided policy of Ministers. Sir J. GRAHAM denied there was anything in our present position which

ought to excite alarm; and as to the apparent indecision, it had arisen from reliance upon Russian assurances. Lord JOCELYN charged the British Government with having sacrificed the Turkish fleet by its dilatory policy, which, after all, had secured no more than the nominal neutrality of the German powers. Lord D. STUART contended that Ministers had brought on themselves many of the evils of war by their peace policy. Mr. ROEBUCK thought the great question now was what were Ministers about to do? Let them state the course they intended to take in order that all parties might know how far they could support Government. Lord J. Russell, after giving an outline of the efforts which had been made to bring Russia to reasonable terms, said that England and France were about to make an engagement with Turkey, by which, among other things, that power shall bind itself not to agree to any peace with Russia without our concurrence. He did not entertain any hope of peace being preserved. "That being the case," said his Lordship, "If peace is no longer consistent with our duty to England, with our duty to Europe, and with our duty to the world—if the ambition of this enormous power has got to such a pitch that even its moderation is more ambitious than the ambition of other states—if Russia will not be content with less than the subjugation of the whole empire of Turkey, and the possession of Constantinople itself—if such are her feelings and such are her objects, then we can only enter into this contest with a stout heart. May God defend the right! and, for my part, I shall willingly bear my share of the burden and responsibility."

**THE NEW REFORM BILL.**—A large and influential meeting of Liberal members, convened by Mr. Hume, was held in Committee-room No. 12, on Monday, to consider what line of policy should be adopted with reference to the New Reform Bill. Mr. Hume having explained the object for which the meeting had been summoned, a long discussion took place with respect to the provisions of the bill, the merits of which were frankly admitted, while the more questionable portions were minutely criticised. Many objections were taken to several of its details; but the greatest stress was laid upon what was termed the minority clause, which was strenuously opposed by many of the hon. gentlemen present. Much disappointment was also expressed at the exclusion of the ballot. After three hours' discussion it was unanimously resolved to support the second reading of the bill; and it was agreed that another meeting should be held, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with regard to the minority clause.—At a meeting of the Council of the National Reform Association, held on Wednesday evening, it was unanimously resolved that, although the proposed measure falls short of what is due to the unenfranchised, "it deserves the strenuous support of all Reformers, as a large and invaluable instalment of the objects they seek."

**BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—The first half-yearly meeting of this company was convened for Saturday last, at the Euston Hotel, but there not being twenty members present, the meeting could not be constituted; but Mr. Herbert Ingram, the chairman, laid the report before the proprietors present, from which it appeared that the directors are quite prepared to commence the works at as early a period as is compatible with the interests of the company; but they do not recommend that an outlay should take place until it be ascertained that the principal landowners are disposed to accept such terms as may be thought fair and reasonable. The directors hope that those parties will enter into such arrangements for the sale of their land as will enable the directors speedily to commence the works; and that they may be in a condition to do so, they have decided on making a call of £1 per share, payable on the 1st of June next. As regards the probable amount of traffic on the proposed line, they remark as about £13 per mile per week will pay a net £5 per cent on the capital of the company, and this rate of mileage being considerably less, it is believed, than that earned by any existing railway, there is a fair prospect of an ample return to the shareholders for the capital embarked.

**LEAGUE COAL COMPANY.**—Several gentlemen are now endeavouring to form a company under this title, for the purpose of supplying the metropolis with the best coal, at a greatly reduced price. The promoters state that they have at their command the right of taking coal from an extensive coal-field at Newcastle; and that they can bring coals to London, all the year round, at something less than 16s. per ton. They propose to raise a capital of £100,000, by means of £1 shares; the holders to be entitled to have one ton of coal per annum for each share, at cost price. The profits to arise from the sale of coal to the public will be divided among the shareholders, and the promoters of the undertaking are very sanguine of a good dividend being realised. Meetings have been held in various parts of the metropolis, for the purpose of explaining the objects of the proposed company, and to take the necessary steps for its formation.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—At the weekly meeting, on Thursday—Lord Mahon, President, in the chair—the Rev. Collingwood Bruce, and others, were admitted Fellows; after which the rev. gentleman read a very interesting paper on the "Roman Wall in Britain," illustrated with a series of elaborate drawings. At the conclusion the learned author was loudly cheered. Messrs. Battam, Timbs, and Nichols, were balloted for, and duly elected Fellows.

#### VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL, AT THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

THE proprietors of the Gallery of Illustration have lately enriched their dioramic entertainment, "The Ocean Mail," by the addition of a view of the town and harbour of Sebastopol, with the Russian fleet represented lying at anchor within the latter. The view is taken from the open country in the direction of the ancient fortress of Inehman, the harbour intervening between the spectator and the town, which rises, amphitheatre-like, at the back. Altogether, though not what may be termed picturesque, it is a striking scene; and has been produced in a style to redound great credit to the known talent of Messrs. Grieve and Tebbin, the artists. We have great pleasure in presenting an Engraving of it.

This famous stronghold of the Russians in the Black Sea is one of the most modern creations in the rapidly-growing empire of the Czars, its site, until 1786, having been occupied by nothing more pretentious than a miserable village of Tartar huts, named Akhtier. The splendid natural advantages of its harbour for a first-rate naval port, however, attracted the keen notice of Catherine II.; and, in 1786, the first stone of the new fortress and arsenal was laid, and from that period it has rapidly increased in strength and importance.

Few maritime cities can rival this in advantages of situation. An arm of the sea of immense size has here cut itself a deep bed, and penetrates to the distance of six marine miles. No rock or shoal obstructs the waters of this magnificent basin. The entrance from the right is protected by a series of forts on both sides of the bay, so arranged as to be able to pour in a tremendous cross fire on any approaching enemy. Locking across the bay—which is two and a half miles wide—we see four spacious creeks, which are so perfectly sheltered, and of such great depth, that in one of them the largest three-deckers can lie at anchor within a few yards of the shore. Between the two principal of these creeks lies the city of Sebastopol, whose name signifies the august city. On some of the rocks very ancient rings may be occasionally observed, which are supposed by antiquarians to have been used by the Greeks for securing their boats; if so, they serve to show that the water was much higher in those days than at present, as they are now entirely out of reach for any such purpose.

It is to English talent that Russia is, in great measure, indebted for the important works in this port and arsenal. Mr. Hupion, assisted by his sons, have for years conducted these immense undertakings, which are executed with the aid of an army of military labourers. M. Demidoff, in his "Travels in Southern Russia," gives the following account of the basins and docks:—

The importance of Sebastopol, and the happy peculiarities of its position, having been once recognised, the next step was to form basins and docks for refitting; these objects have been admirably accomplished by Mr. Hupion. A spacious basin has been sunk at some distance from the sea, and on a higher level. On the sides of this basin are five dry docks; three of these are for first-class vessels, the remaining two for frigates. With a sea almost without tides, the draining of these docks was a difficult problem to solve; it was accomplished in the following manner:—At a distance of eighteen versts, at the bottom of the great valley forming the roadstead, flowed, on a level of suitable height, a small river abundantly supplied with water. This river was taken possession of by the engineers, turned into another bed excavated in the rock, and passing at one time through a tunnel, at another over an aqueduct, the Tchirnaia-Retchka (black rivulet) was made to furnish the necessary supply of water to the docks. As all this water came from a considerable height, it was easy, by means of an ingenious combination of locks, to bring into the large basin—three hundred feet by four hundred, then being lined with splendid masonry—one vessel of 120 guns, two of eighty, and two frigates of sixty, to be placed into the five dry docks, which could be drained or sluiced at pleasure.

The population of Sebastopol, which consists of little else than the military and the labourers employed in the works, is, in ordinary times, about 30,000 in number; but when the fleet is in port, and any considerable works are in progress, it amounts to double that number.





VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL, FROM "THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION," REGENT-STREET—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## OPENING OF THE POPLAR SAILORS' HOME.

THE inauguration of this excellent institution, which is destined, we trust, to work a great reformation in the habits and morals of the seafaring population in its neighbourhood, took place on Tuesday, at half-past two o'clock. A large party of distinguished visitors were present on the occasion—among whom we observed the Right Hon. Lord Byron and Lady Byron, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Vereker, the Hon. James Byng, Captain Hall and the Hon. Mrs. Hall, the Hon. Captain Denman, R.N., Alexander Matheson, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Matheson, Admiral Sir Edward Parry, Admiral Sir George Sartorius, Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., Sir M. Crear, Mr. Oliveira, M.P., and Mrs. Oliveira, James Forbes, Esq., Miss Forbes, the Messrs. Somes, &c.

The "Home" was formerly a private house of a superior class, and was presented, rent free, to the Sailors' Home Institution by the Messrs. Somes. It is situated near the termination of the City Canal, in an open, healthy situation, forming a pleasant contrast to the wretched ill-ventilated dens to which the majority of sailors are now forced to resort, for want of proper accommodation. The building at Poplar has been fitted up under the direction of Captain Hall, the managing director of the Sailors' Home Institution, in Craven-street, whose unwearied exertions in this too much neglected field of philanthropic labour have been so successful; and the whole of the arrangements are admirably adapted to secure the comfort of the inmates and visitors. There are already beds to accommodate fifty persons; and even double that number could be provided for without much difficulty. A large kitchen forms part of the establishment, in which a well-skilled cook presides over the concoction of tea, coffee, soup, and

whatever else may be required in the way of dietary. Branching out from this most useful part of the Institution, Captain Hall has contrived a very comfortable range of refreshment and reading-rooms for persons connected with the docks and shipping, where, at a very moderate rate, they will be able to obtain a basin of wholesome soup, or a cup of tea or coffee; those who may care for neither will have access to the reading-room on payment of a penny. It is much to be desired that reading-rooms of this kind could be provided plentifully in all such neighbourhoods; the result would be a very great improvement in the health, intelligence, and morality of the working classes.

After the company had viewed the establishment, they adjourned to the dining-room, where a number of seamen of every class—Greenwich pensioners, men-of-war's-men, boys, merchant seamen, apprentices, and foreign sailors—having taken their seat at a table loaded with a substantial and excellent repast, the Rev. Mr. Gribble invoked the Divine blessing upon the undertaking.

Admiral Sir Edward Parry then addressed the company, expressing the gratification it gave him to be present on an occasion so interesting. For too many years it had been customary to regard the sailor as a rough, reckless creature, who was, on landing, to be allowed to take his fling; and therefore there had been no precaution taken to provide for him that which he most required after returning from sea—the comfort and security of a home. When necessity for such institutions was urged by Capt. Hall, who had done so much to promote the establishment of these houses, the answer was that the sailors did not want them. In fact the system had been such as to drive them, on their arrival in port, to miserable and rascally pothouses with which our ports are crowded, or to those dens of infamy, the brothels. They first made them brutes and then called them so. He wished now to give a practical answer to those who had objected to the foundation of Sailors' Homes, and had prophesied that the sailors would not go to them. The following were some of the facts connected with the Portsmouth Home:—It opened with 30 beds.

In six months time 26 more were required. At the end of the year they numbered 91, and even that number was not sufficient for the wants of the sailors. On several occasions it had been thronged by as many as 200 additional men, who chose to sleep on the floor rather than go to their former haunts. They were so much pleased with it that they preferred, in nautical language, to prick for a soft plank in the Sailors' Home to entering the vile dens they had been formerly compelled to inhabit, and many of them left their shillings in advance to secure the first vacant bed. They might rest assured that if they gave them the means of being so, no men would be more respectable in their conduct or less reckless than the British sailor; and he must congratulate Captain Hall on the success which had attended him in his philanthropic exertions of establishing these Homes.

Captain Hall thanked Sir Edward for the interest he had always taken in this movement. As for what he himself had done he felt he had only performed his duty in endeavouring to benefit his brother sailors.

Various presentations of books were then made, through the Rev. Mr. Gribble, to the Home—including a Bible from the Hon. Mrs. Hall, the lady of the gallant Captain; a Prayer-book from the Dowager Countess of Torrington, the mother of Mrs. Hall; the "Nemesis in China," by Captain Hall, being an account of the late war in that country, in which it will be recollected the gallant Captain took so distinguished a part.

Some other gentlemen having addressed the assembly, they proceeded to partake of the refreshments provided for their entertainment; and the friends of Captain Hall afterwards lunched together in another apartment.

The band of the Royal Marines was present to enliven the proceed-

ings; and the approach to the Home was gallily decorated by the ensigns of the various nations, that of Russia being reversed.

The Opening of the Home has been somewhat expedited, in consequence of Captain Hall having volunteered to serve in the Baltic, with the navigation of which he is intimately acquainted.

## THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SCHUMLA, January 17.

VERY much against my wishes, I have been obliged to prolong my stay in Constantinople, waiting for the renewal of intercourse between Trebizond and Batoum. But it is, at present, and will be for a month to come, absolutely impracticable by land; and, as it is out of the question to attempt to go by sea, I thought I had better go, in



THE GOVERNOR OF SCHUMLA.

the meanwhile, on the Danube, where there is some hope of enjoying, now and then, a bit of shooting. In pursuance of this, I embarked on board the *Lloyd* steamer for Varna; and I had the good luck to meet with two English officers going with the same object—Major Tombs and Capt. Austin (both of the Bengal Horse Artillery), returning from India on their route to England. These gentlemen were provided with letters of introduction to Omer Pacha, from the English Ambassador; and, in their company, independently of the advantage of enjoying their society, I availed myself of many facilities which I could not obtain in ordinary circumstances. But for meeting them, I should have been obliged to stay here or at Rustchuk at the utmost, where nothing could be seen; whilst we are going to Widdin and Kalafat, where the last



THE POPLAR SAILORS' HOME.





A. A. Forts. B. Fort destroyed by Russians. C. Vineyards. D. Villages. E. Tambour. F. Camps. G. Camps of Egyptians. H. Old Parapet and Ditch. I. Entrance to Town. J. Road to Varna. K. Burial-grounds. L. Barracks. M. Prison. N. Parapets, fortified. O. Arsenal. P. Powder Magazine. Q. Mosques. R. Guard-tents. S. Road to Koustuck. T. Road to Constantinople.

# PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE TOWN AND FORTIFICATIONS OF SCHUMLA.

engagement took place, the details of which will probably reach you before this letter, in a more complete form than we have heard them here in Schumla.

This trip (supposing the hostilities should not be carried on on a larger scale than hitherto) will last about a month. We intend to pass again through this place (Schumla); the season will be far advanced (the winter nearly over); and, as Omer Pacha led us to expect some serious business, I shall remain at headquarters, and follow him everywhere. There is certainly a prospect of witnessing some rough work; else I would return to Constantinople, thence to embark for the coast of Asia.

We are without any news since we left Constantinople. We arrived yesterday, after two days' travelling (twelve hours in the saddle) through roads that beat description. We visited to-day the Marshal, to whom we had before (last night) written a letter, begging an audience. He sent us word that he would receive us at eleven o'clock. We went on horseback to his house—a very humble one, much more like a farm-house than a villa. It is situated in a narrow muddy sort of street—two sentry boxes at the open gate. The guard presented arms. We went up-stairs and entered his room, with our travelling boots on; the curtain hanging over the door, according to the Turkish fashion, having been raised by a soldier so very quickly on our having ascended the stairs, that we had no time to conform ourselves to the usual formalities—viz., the taking off of our boots (these boots are large ones, and admit of small boots inside)—the door was open, and the Marshal, who stood inside, advanced to meet us, and invited us to step in at once.

We immediately were asked to take our seat near him on the Divan;

coffee and pipes were brought in, and conversation began. Omer Pacha speaks Italian fluently, and French tolerably; in fact, well enough to render uncalled for the apologies he prefaces generally his conversations with. Both Major Tombs and Capt. Austin speak French. The Marshal told us that he had received, the day before, the news from Kalafat—the engagement I spoke of just now—said that the loss of the Turks had been about 400 dead and 800 wounded; the Russians 4000; and such hyperbolic figures that I do not like to repeat them. The Marshal addressed us singly in turn. I regretted very much that I had not received the Christmas Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS when I left Constantinople, as it would have been a very acceptable present. Those copies I had with me were so crumpled that I could not think of showing them; and, besides, they wanted interest for him. We talked about the state of the Russian army, which he described as being very inferior to his. I asked him whether he had any French officer in his headquarters? He answered very quickly, "No, I have no foreigners. *Tous mes officiers sont Turcs, et j'en suis très content!*" (All my officers are Turks, and I am very well pleased with them). He took great care to mention the necessity of giving his soldiers full liberty in the action, as to making no prisoners. He repeated several times: "*Que voulez vous? On a provoqué ces gens là—on les a blessés dans ce qu'ils ont de plus cher—leur religion, leur honneur—ils sont indignés—ils tuent. Eux mêmes ne veulent pas de grâce, ils n'en font pas—nous ne pouvons pas les arrêter; c'est malheureux—mais que voulez vous?*" (What would you have? They have provoked these people; they have hurt them in what they hold dearest—their religion, their honour; they are indignant; they give no

quarter. They themselves do not wish for mercy, and they show none; we cannot check them, poor wretches; but what would you have?)

He asked us several questions about the fleets, where they were going, if they had gone to Sebastopol or Batoum, and if they were disposed to fight against the Russians? He very sneeringly added: "*Mais qu'est ce donc qu'elles sont venues faire dans le Bosphore? En vérité, je ne comprends pas de tout! de tout! Nous verrons! Nous verrons!*" (But what is it that they have come to do in the Bosphorus? The truth is, I cannot understand it at all. But we shall see; we shall see.) I told him that Lord Palmerston had given and withdrawn his resignation, and for what motive it was supposed he had done so—the want of energy of the Aberdeen Cabinet in the Oriental Question. I observed him very closely, then, waiting for what impression his face would betray; but he did not seem any more moved about it than if he had no knowledge of Lord Palmerston and Aberdeen. In fact, it appears to me, from many little incidents in our interview, that he looks on himself as the best defender of the Empire. He is evidently revered by everybody here (not only in the army, but also by the peasantry, &c.,) not on account of his rank alone, but really for his supernatural genius. The people know that he does everything himself: he is his own Quartermaster-General, his *Chef d'Etat*, Major, &c.; and, as Governor of Roumelia, he is almost worshipped by the Bulgarian peasantry. He is the first (I should say the only) engineer of the Turkish army. The fortifications of Schumla, Varna, &c., and all those along the Danube, have been erected from plans drawn by himself. Every military establishment has been organised by him, or according to his plans. He seems very anxious that it should be

known all over the world that he does not want foreign advice. However, a French Colonel has arrived to-day, so that some reserve must be made in trusting to his declaration.

We asked leave to visit the fortifications. He immediately clapped his hands twice. A servant entered. He ordered an aide-de-camp to be sent for, and when admitted he told him to show us everything we wished to see.

We asked him what road we were to take which way we ought to turn, in order to be present at the next battle. He smiled, and said: "*Ma foi, je ne sais pas plus que vous; mais si vous allez à Vidin et Kibrd, sans doute il y aura encore quelque chose, et vous verrez comment ils se comportent nos soldats—vous verrez*" (I know no more than you do what they are about at Vidin or Kalafat. No doubt there will be something done soon, and you will see how our soldiers will behave—you will see). Then we talked about the horses, which are really excellent, but look rather too small for cavalry. In reply to that remark, he said: "*Sur ce chapitre nous sommes bien supérieurs aux Russes, qui ne peuvent pas supporter le choc de notre cavalerie*" (On that point we are much superior to the Russians, who are unable to withstand the shock of our cavalry).

While talking on this subject, he mentioned that he had for his favourite charger an Arabian, twenty-four years old; and that he could not find, in all the empire, a better horse. It had been wounded, and had lost one eye, and yet he would not mount another upon any account. He clapped his hands, and ordered it to be taken out of the stable; he then got up, opened the window, and showed it to us. On our expressing our admiration—the animal being really a superb one, and the tallest Arabian horse we ever saw—he expressed



almost infantine delight. We approached him, and conversed most familiarly, standing on our feet as in Europe, to the great amazement of the Turks present, who held their seats in silence. At last, begging to be excused for so long an intrusion, we took our leave. He accompanied us to the door of the room, which is not a common compliment; he bowed very low, and we made our exit between two lines of ill-dressed soldiers (in the vestibule, or open gallery) presenting arms.—(We shall next week engrave our Artist's Sketch of this interesting visit.)

Our valet de place was in the yard holding our horses. Our servants came to help us to mount them, holding the bridle and stirrups. The aide-de-camp, with two horsemen holding their carbines, were waiting, and we came out of the gate, sentries presenting arms, &c.

We visited the barracks—which are rather large, containing 4000 men—cavalry and foot. I shall say more about these on a future occasion. We then went to a fortress, about a mile and a half from town, a View of which I enclose. (This Illustration will be engraved next week.)

Next we ascended the mountain, on which is erected the fortress that commands the surrounding valleys; then the hospital, which is the general dépôt, and central establishment of the army of Roumelia. We visited every department of these establishments; but I have no time to give a description of them at present; I shall only remark that they are not so much inferior to establishments of the same kind in Europe, and infinitely superior to what we had a right to expect from the general state of the civilisation of the country.

We live in one of the richest houses of the town; and we should desire very much to be treated as well as the soldiers are in the hospital—as regards bedding and cleanliness. The medical officers are all French and Italian.

After a ride of five hours, night coming on rapidly, we re-entered the town through the muddy roads; and, after having, in our turn, offered the coffee and pipe in our rooms, to our Turkish cicerone, the aide-de-camp, we dismissed him with many thanks, "Salam Aleikums," and a *latschi* of a sovereign, very adroitly slipped into his hand, and accepted very humbly. The two cavaliers of the escort had a proportionate share of our generosity, viz., ten piasters each. We were delighted with our visit and promenade. We enjoyed very much a very bad dinner, smoked a pipe, and then employed ourselves in writing and sketching.

To-morrow, or rather this morning (it is past twelve) we set off at half-past seven for Rustchuk—three days—ten or twelve hours in the saddle. It freezes rather hard. The roads, if such they be called, are horrible; and no certainty of having a house or a supper when we arrive at the end of the journey; so that it is no joke, after all.

I will write from Rustchuk. This will be sent to Omer Pacha with a parcel of letters that we request him to send (through his courier) to Constantinople.

We are sadly victimised by the money-changers. The pound sterling is worth 135 piasters in paper in Constantinople. H. gives me only 28 when he pays me; he then gives me Turkish gold pieces, at the rate of 125 each, and these here, in Roumelia, we cannot pass for more than 100, so that I lose altogether 25 per cent. You have no idea of the financial state of this country. The paper money is of no value out of Constantinople.

The accompanying Panoramic View of the Town and Fortifications of Schumla is from a Sketch taken by Capt. G. Rhodes, her Majesty's 94th Regiment, and obligingly forwarded from Tortokan, on the Danube. The Portrait of the Governor of Schumla is from a Sketch by another Correspondent.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. T. W., Ipswich.—It is an ordinary chess-board, marked with one of the many syllabic notations devised to facilitate the record of play or playing over games.  
J. G.—It seems to us a very clever stratagem. Is it original and unpublished?  
A CANDIDATE.—The St. George's Club—in its new abode, and under its present active and energetic management—is so rapidly increasing in numbers and importance, that there is every prospect of its being obliged, ere long, to extend its accommodation by adding other rooms to those already occupied. The newly-nominated President is the Earl of Eglington; the Vice-Presidents are Viscount Cremorne and C. B. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.  
H. W., of Wakefield.—Hardly subtle enough, though clever, for a diagram.  
F. S. A.—The story in question occurs, not as you suppose in the original "Gesta Romanorum," but in a collection of tales, supposed to have been written by an English monk, in imitation of that celebrated work. It is related of "Antony, Emperor of Rome."  
J. R., of Melrose.—The solutions were correct, but it is quite useless to send solutions after our own have appeared.

TENREIGENIS should procure some Chess Primer, he has not yet mastered the mere A B C of the game.

CHARLEY, Manchester.—Rather neat, but too easy.  
CHARLEMAGNE.—The same observation applies to your Problem. Try again.  
VIVE LA BAGATELLE.—What kind of book do you require? A rudimentary treatise suited for a beginner, or a scientific work adapted for a proficient?

J. S., Newport.—We know of no rule precisely applicable to the case you mention; but we think Black, if he chose to be excessively strict, might insist on his adversary moving the King.

A. K.—They shall be examined and reported shortly.  
W. R. of B.—It shall have attention.

W. F. L., Penzance.—Our opinion of its merits shall be given next week.  
W. H. H., Cowes.—Correct, as you will see by our Solution.

A MATED CHESS-PLAYER.—A player advancing a Pawn to his eighth square may claim, for such Pawn, a second Queen, or third Rook, or any piece he pleases to have, without respect to the forces he has already on the board.

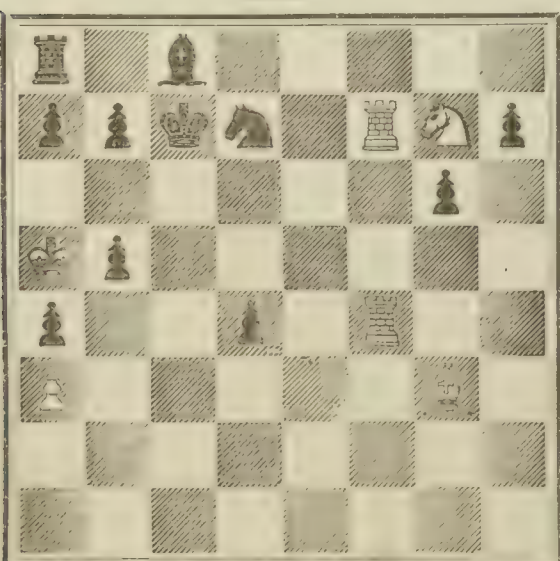
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 522, by Argus, True Blue, M. P., Durazzo, Jack of Worcester, Ernest, Admiral, Old Nona, I. T. of Hanworth, Derevon, J. F., F. R. of B., J. R. of Melrose, F. S. A., Rugby Boy, Delta, Phil, Peter, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Sigma, O. P. L., F. R. S., M. P., Omicron, D. D., Jack of Worcester, Derevon, Argent, Philo, B., Mungo, Orestes, are correct. All others are wrong.

## PROBLEM No. 523.

This very clever stratagem is the invention of Mr. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 521.

WHITE.

K to his sq

BLACK.

If Black takes the Q, he stalemates his adversary; and, play otherwise as he may, White can gain the Q by square with his King, after the exchange of Queens, and draw the game.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 522.

WHITE.

1. Kt to K 6th

2. P to K R 6th

BLACK.

P takes R (best)

P to K R 4th

WHITE.

3. Kt to Q B 7th

4. Kt to Q 5th—Mate

BLACK.

P to K R 4th

P to K R 4th

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## NOTTINGHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Rataplan, 1. Sir George, 2. Nottingham Spring Handicap.—Alonzo, 1. The Surveyor, 2. Sweepstakes.—Challow Boy, 1. Sylvia, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes.—Songster, 1. Florist, 2. Park Stakes.—Red Rose, 1. Telegraph, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Hurdle Stakes.—Leda, 1. Fazeley, 2. Handicap Hurdle Race.—Beechnut, 1. Tom Gurney, 2. Forest Handicap.—Red Rose, 1. Annabel, 2. Hunters' Stakes.—Wild Hero, 1. Little Boy Blue, 2. Castle Stakes.—Julien, 1. Indiana, 2. Selling Hurdle Race.—President, 1. Leda, 2.

## TATTERSALLS.—THURSDAY EVENING

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE		METROPOLITAN HANDICAP	
11 to 2 agst Miss Mowbray (t)	12 to 1 agst Half-and-Half (wanted)	15 to 1 — Oscar	30 to 1 agst Maurice Daly (t)
7 to 1 — Bourton (off)	100 to 1 — Lady Arthur (t)	30 to 1 — Crabby	30 to 1 — Hurst Senna (t)
11 to 1 — La Gazza Ludra (t)			
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES		CHESTER CUP	
16 to 1 agst Lindrick	30 to 1 agst Rataplan	40 to 1 agst Aldford (t)	40 to 1 agst Doctor O'Tool
10 to 1 agst Red Lion (t)	17 to 1 agst Marc Antony (t)		
DERBY		OAKS	
30 to 1 agst Peggy (t)	22 to 1 agst Acrobot	40 to 1 agst Besous	25 to 1 agst Wild Huntsman (t)
50 to 100 agst Autocrat (t)	40 to 1 agst Meteor		

UNLAD, THE GERMAN POET.—Mr. Mitchell, in his speech at New York, is said to have stated that Unlad, the German poet, had become an exile, and was now in Ohio. This is a mistake; for Unlad is now living in his native Wurtemberg, and is reported in the paper to have quite recently declined a civic honour proposed to be conferred on him by the King of Prussia, at the suggestion of Baron Humboldt.—From Notes and Queries.

THE DERBY BRIBERY CASE.—A crowded meeting was held at Derby on Tuesday evening, to protest against the compromise made in reference to the recent trial for alleged bribery of the Derby electors. A letter was read from Mr. Coppock, in which that gentleman denied that the Liberal party in Derby had connived at any compromise. A resolution was carried expressive of the disapprobation of the electors at the "clandestine" compromise made in the case of "The Queen v. W. Beresford and others;" and a petition was also agreed to, praying the House of Commons to institute an inquiry into a state of affairs that a sum of £1000 had been paid as the price of the above-named compromise.

The contract for conveying the mails between Dover and Calais has been taken by Messrs. Jenkins and Churchward: for which service they are to receive £15,000 per annum.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A great scarcity of money-stock having been experienced during the whole of the week, the prices of Consols have been fairly supported. Of course, numerous rather extensive fluctuations have taken place in the quotations, arising from the great activity apparent both here and in France, to check the pretensions of Russia in the East; but up to the present time the operations of the *Bears* have not been very successful. In the event of a protracted war, however, prices must of necessity further decline; because it is obvious that a new Loan will become absolutely necessary. The leading figure for the Three per Cent has been 91. Exchequer Bills, in which large investments continue to be made for temporary purposes, have steadily advanced up to 22s. premium. This is the highest figure touched for many months past.

The following statement shows the total note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending the 21st ult.:

Bank of England	£21,659,595
Private Banks	3,918,831
Joint-stock Banks	3,081,481
Scotland	3,093,126
Ireland	6,539,720
Total	£33,192,812

The above shows a falling-off in the circulation, compared with the previous month, of £872,210.

On Monday, the Three per Cent Reduced were marked 91½ to 91¾; the Three per Cent Consols fluctuated between 90½ to 91¼; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 92½ to 93. India Bonds were 83; and Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 22s. premium. Long Annuities sold at 5½. The Market, on Tuesday, was inactive. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 91½; the Three per Cent Consols, 90½ to 91; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 92½ to 93. Long Annuities were 5½. India Stock sold at 233 to 236. India Bonds, 7s.; Exchequer Bills, 19s. to 22s. premium. On Wednesday, prices were rather on the advance—the Three per Cent having advanced to 91½. The Three per Cent Reduced, were 91½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 92½ to 93. The New Five per Cent sold at 116½. South Sea Annuities were 10½. Exchequer Bills, 18s. to 21s. premium. On Thursday, the Three per Cent Consols were firm, at 91½ to 91¾ for Money, and 91½ for the next Account. Exchequer Bills were 18s. to 21s. premium.

A return has been printed of the results of the last Act for paying off the South Sea Stocks. It shows that £1,129,100 4s. 2d. Consols, £433,796 18s. 7d. Reduced, and £408,900 Exchequer Bills, were voluntarily exchanged for other Securities. The new Securities created are—£258,841 4s. 1d. Three-and-a-Half per Cent; £2,911,870 16s. 1d. Two-and-a-Half per Cent; and £418,300 Exchequer Bonds.

The Foreign House has been in a depressed state, and prices almost generally have given way. Austrian Five per Cent have been done as low as 78½; Chilean Six per Cent, 102½; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cent, Deferred, 6½; Mexican Three per Cent, 24½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 67; Portuguese Four per Cent, 83; Russian Three per Cent, 100; Dutch Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 86½; Spanish Three per Cent, New Deferred, 18½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 68½; Ditto Four per Cent, 88. At a meeting of the Venezuelan Bondholders, it was announced that, with the funds in hand, it was proposed to pay the October dividend of 1851, subject to a deduction of 2s. 6d. on every £100 Stock.

The imports of bullion, this week, have been under £100,000. The shipments to the Continent have exceeded £200,000, and to the East, £170,000 has been forwarded. It is asserted, on good authority, that the new French Loan of £9,000,000, 3 per cent, will come out at 61½. 10s.

Miscellaneous Securities have sold heavily. Berlin Waterworks have marked 1; East London, 131 ex div.; Grand Junction, 74 ex div.; Grand Junction, New, 113; Kent, 80 ex div.; Southwark and Vauxhall, 90 to 92. County Insurance have been 125; European, 20½; General, 5½; Globe, 128; Guardian, 59; Imperial Fire, 375; Ditto Life, 19½; London, 20. Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo, 54. London Docks, 105½; St. Katharine, 88 to 87½. Australian Agricultural have been done at 4½ to 4¼; Australian Pacific Mail Steam Company, 11; Canada, 76; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 15½; General Steam Navigation, 27; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 61 to 60½; and Royal Mail Steam, 56.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have met a dull market. In prices, however, no material change has taken place. Australasia, 77; Chartered Bank of Asia, 3; Commercial of London, 32½ ex div.; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 7; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 14½; London Joint Stock, 25; South Australia, 40; Union of Australia, 67½.

Although the various half-yearly dividends are considered satisfactory, the market for Railway Shares has ruled dull, yet no material depression has taken place in the quotations. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 95; Caledonian, 56; Chester and Holyhead, 16; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, 13½; East Lancashire, 66; Great Northern, 94½; Ditto, A Stock, 82; Ditto, B Stock, 130½; Great Western, 84½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 67½; Leeds Northern, 13½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 8½; London and Brighton, 97; London and North-Western, 104½; London and South-Western, 8½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 23; Midland, 63½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 13; North British, 33; North Staffordshire, 11½; Scottish Midland, 56; South Devon, 15½; South-Eastern, 62½; South Wales, 31; South Yorkshire and River Don, 13; Vale of Neath, 15½; York, New castle, and Berwick, 70½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 9; York and North Midland, 49½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 142; Hull and Selby, 105 ex div.; Ditto, Half Shares, 52½ ex div.; London and Greenwich, 13; Wear Valley, 30 ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 82; Caledonian, 100½; Chester and Holyhead, 17½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 119; Ditto, Redeemable at Ten per Cent premium, 110; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire Six per Cent Stock, 137; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham Six per Cent Stock, 137; North British, 106½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 103.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 22½; Great Indian Peninsular, 5½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 25; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Luxembourg, 6½; Ditto, Railway, 4½; Madras, 10½; Northern of France, 29½; Norwegian Trunk Preference, 8½; Paris and Lyons, 22½; Paris and Strasbourg, 24½.

In Mining Shares very few transactions have been recorded. On Thursday, Agva Fria were 2½; St. John del Rey, 29½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 2½; Quartz Rock, 1½; Rhymney Iron, 29½; Weller, 8.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Feb. 20.—The supply of English wheat on sale, to-day, was limited. All kinds moved off readily, at fully last Monday's prices. There was more doing in foreign wheat, the value of which had an upward tendency. We had an improved sale for barley, the show of which was tolerably good, at fully previous rates. The malt trade was dull, and the quotations were well supported. Oats moved off steadily, at full prices. In beans and peas very little was doing, on easier terms. Flour sold freely, at full quotations.

Feb. 22.—The general demand ruled steady to-day, and Monday's prices were freely supported.  
English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 67s. to 81s.; ditto, white, 71s. to 86s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 62s. to 80s.; ditto, white, 71s. to 86s.; grinding barley, 35s. to 38s.; distilling ditto, 35s. to 40s.; malted ditto, 40s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 64s. to 69s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 63s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 72s.; Chevalier, 73s. to 75s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 27s. to 30s.; potato ditto, 30s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 25s. to 29s.; ditto, white, 29s. to 32s.; tick beans, new, 41s. to 52s.; ditto, old, —s. to —s.; grey peas, 41s. to 46s.; mung, 40s. to 44s.; white, 60s. to 61s.; and bolson, 29s. to 31s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 70s. to 75s.; Suffolk, 58s. to 60s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 60s. to 65s. per 280 lb. Foreign; French, —s. to —s. per 280 lbs; American flour, —s. to —s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The market for clover seed is steady, and prices are well supported. Spring tares and linseed command extreme rates. In other articles, very little is doing.

Linseed, English, sowing, 60s. to 62s.; Baltic crushing, 48s. to 52s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 55s. to 60s.; homspiced, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, 17s. to 18s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 12s. to 14s.; white ditto, 13s. to 15s.; and tares, 7s. to 9s. per bushel. English rapeseed, £30 to £32 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 5s. to £11 5s.; ditto, foreign, £10 to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £9 10s. to £7 per ton. Canary, 54s. to 60s. per quarter. English clover-seed, white, 54s. to 59s.; ditto, red, 54s. to 59s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10½d. to 11½d.; of household ditto, 9d. to 10d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 80s. 1d.; barley, 39s. 11d.; oats, 27s. 5½d.; rye, 49s. 4½d.; beans, 48s. 10d.; peas, 51s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 81s. 7d.; barley, 41s. 10d.; oats, 27s. 1d.; rye, 49s. 4½d.; beans, 48s. 10d.; peas, 51s. 7d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Ten.—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, on former terms. Privately, the demand is heavy, and common sound congo is selling at 1s. 0½d. per lb.

Sugar.—Our market has a firm appearance. Prices are well supported in every instance. Jamaica has sold at 33s. to 35s. 6d.; Demara, 40s. to 37s. 6d.; and Malacca, 29s. to 31s. 6d. per cwt. Foreign sugars, almost, command very little attention. Crushed supports former terms. Refined aoods are steady. Brown lumps, 41s. 6d. to 45s.; and a low to fine grocery, 45s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—The trade purchases for immediate wants only. Good ord. native is quoted at 48s. per cwt.

Butter.—This article is firm, and quite as dear as last week; but the business doing in it is by no means extensive.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is very inactive, at drooping prices. Foreign butter moves off slowly, at a decline of from 2s. to 4s. per cwt. English is 2s. cheaper. The arrivals of bacon being large, the demand is heavy, at 2s. per cwt. less money. Lard is offered at 4s. to 4s. 2s. better last week's current. In other articles very little is doing.

Tallow.—Our market is firm at 63s. to 63s. 6d. for F. Y. C. on the spot, and 63s. 6d. for forward delivery. Town tallow, 62s. net cash; rough fat, 3s. 4½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Lined oil, on the spot, is quoted at 3s. 3d. per cwt. Rape is offering on lower terms. Sperm and Southern are scarce. Turpentine is dearer. Spirits, £2 18s.; 1s. puncheons, £2 17s.; rough, 15s. per cwt.

Wine.—Government contracts of upwards of 100,000 gallons of rum have been taken, within a fraction of 3s. 11d., proof. The demand for that article is firm, at extreme rates. Proof Leewards, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d.; East India, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. Brandy is in good request, at extreme rates. Geneva and cork spirits command full prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 0s. to £3 5s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £4 0s.; and straw, £1 16s. to £2 3s. per load.

Corns.—Lambton, 23s.; Stewarts, 24s.; Hartley's, 22s. 6d.; Holywell, 23s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 21s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—We continue to have a fair demand for most kinds of hops, at full prices. Mid and East Kent pockets, £11 5s. to £15 15s.; Weald of Kent, £9 to £11; Sussex, £7 15s. to £9 per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales continue to progress steadily, at full quotations. Privately very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies being large, the demand is inactive, as follows:—York Regents, 130s. to 165s.; Scotch ditto, 110s. to 130s.; Irish Whites, 95s. to 105s. per ton.

Smithfield.—The beef trade has ruled steady, at an advance of 2d. per 8 lb. Sheep have moved off slowly, at 2d. per 8 lb. less money. Calves and pigs have ruled dull:—

Beef, from 3s. 10s. to 4s. 10s.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 10d. per 8 lbs. to sink the oil.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—About an average business has been doing in these markets, as follows:—

Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d. per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

## FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

## WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 17.

1st Dragoons: Lieut. H. Sykes to be Captain, vice Sibthorp; Cornet T. K. Fitz Gerald to be Lieut. vice Sykes; W. E. Curtis, to be Lieut. vice Fitz Gerald.

3rd Light Dragoons: J. C. Murphy to be Cornet, vice A. Vyse.

Scots Fusilier Guards: Major and Col. H. Lord Rokeby to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col. H. Colville; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. G. M. Eden to be Major, vice Lord Rokeby; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. the Hon. C. B. Phipps, C.B., to be Captain and 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Eden; Lieut. and Capt. H. Percival de Batho to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hon. C. B. Phipps, C.B.; Ensign and Lieut. R. Myster to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice de Batho; Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. G. G. Dalrymple to be Captain, vice Myster.

Battalion-Surg. T. Richardson to be Surgeon-Major, vice W. H. Judd; Assist.-Surg. J. A. Bostock, M.D., to be Battalion-Surgeon, vice Richardson; Assist. Staff-Surg. A. G. Elkington to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bostock.

2nd Foot: Capt. G. Wolfe to be Captain, vice Mathias, appointed to the 5th Foot. 19th Ensign E. R. W. Bayley to be Lieutenant, vice Beadon; J. H. Kirk to be Ensign, vice Bayley.

28th: Lieut. H. R. C. Godley to be Captain, vice de Winton; Ensign T. L. B. to be Lieutenant, vice Godley; C. D. Ingham to be Ensign, vice Bell.

4th: Ensign B. S. Hoskins to be Lieutenant, vice R. Fitz Richard Eyre. 54th: Captain F. Mathias to be Captain, vice Paine.

57th: W. J. Cooke to be Ensign, vice Johnson. 57th: Captain F. Paine to be Captain, vice Wolfe.

51st: Lieut. A. W. Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Barry; Ensign L. H. Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie; W. P. Gurney to be Ensign, vice Thomas. 97th: R. S. Warburton to be Ensign, vice Nash.

1st West India Regiment: Ensign H. F. Luke to be Lieutenant, vice Stokes; J. Tryon to be Ensign, vice Luke.

J. E. LOADER, Devonshire-street, Mile-end, builder.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

H. E. WETHERED, Churton-street, Pimlico, Hounddraper. C. CLEASBY, Easles, Lancashire. Ensign E. R. W. Bayley to be Lieutenant, vice Beadon; J. H. Kirk to be Ensign, vice Bayley.



## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—Last SIX NIGHTS OF MISS CUSHMAN'S appearance as Meg Merrilies.—GUY MANNING on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, and today the new comedy of *THE ADULT*. On Wednesday, being Ash-Wednesday, there will be no performance. The pantomime of the *THREE BEARS* only a few nights longer.

**ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE, Oxford-street.**—Monday and Friday, Richard III. Tuesday, Sardanius, and the Pantomime (being for the Benefit of Mr. Hurlin, the Clown). Wednesday (being Ash-Wednesday), there will be no performance. Thursday, the Corsican Brothers. Saturday, the Lancers; and the Pantomime every evening.

**ASTLEY'S.**—LAST FIVE NIGHTS of the PANTOMIME.—On MONDAY, FEB. 27, a New Grand and Romantic Hippo-Drama, the *WOODMAN'S HOUSE*, or, the *False Knight*. The *ARENA*; and the Comic Pantomime, *GILLYBUFFON'S JOURNEY* to BRENTFORD.—On ASH WEDNESDAY there will be NO Performance.

**GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.**—On MONDAY, FEB. 27th, and During the Week, the Drama of *GIN and WATER*; to be followed by the *BARNUM CHILDREN*. After which a *MUSICAL VAUDEVILLE*, in which Miss Fanny Reeves will appear. The whole to conclude with Albert Smith's drama of *BLANCHE HETTON*, supported by the entire company. A Musical Performance on Ash Wednesday.

**ROYAL MARYLEBONE THEATRE.**—Tremendous success of *THE STRUGGLE for GOLD* and the *EMPIRE of the UNKNOWN SEA*, which will be repeated every Evening with its extraordinary scenic and mechanical effects. The principal characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. WALLACK. The Breaking up of the Ice, with the Danish Ship in full sail, is pronounced to be the most beautiful Scene ever presented to a London audience.

**MR. HENRY NICHOLLS** will appear in *HAMLET* at the ROYAL SOHO THEATRE, Dean-street, Oxford-street on TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 28, and will perform at that Theatre as frequently as his leading engagements will permit. Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. Commence at Half-past Seven.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC**, including *BERNESE OBSESS* and the *SIMPSON*, Every Evening at Eight o'clock (except Saturday); and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at Two. Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s. Commence at Half-past Seven. Can be taken at the Box-office every day from Eleven till Four.—Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

**LOVE IN A NEW ENTERTAINMENT.**—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, and FRIDAY, MARCH 3, LOVE will appear at CROSBY HALL, in a Novel Entertainment, entitled *THE LONDON SEASON*. Feb. 24th, at Brentford; March 2nd, at Tellington; March 16th, at Woolwich; March 23rd, at Tottenham.

**SONGS and SAYINGS of SAMUEL LOVER.**—This eminently successful ENTERTAINMENT will be delivered EVERY MONDAY, at the MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET, by Mr. F. L. HUME, who will sing the following songs:—What will you do, Love?—Oh! that Golden Strand—Green and Grey can never agree—My own Old Man—Cupid's First Dip—Fisherman—Mother, he's going away—The Flying Cloud—Fatherland and Mother-tongue—I'm not myself at all—Our Own White Cliff—Boxes and Tickets at Duff and Hodgson's, 60, Abchurch-lane. Admission, 1s.; reserved seats, 2s. Doors open at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight and conclude at Ten.

**W. S. WOODIN'S CARPET-BAG and SKETCH-BOOK, UPPER HALL, REGENT GALLERY, 69, Quadrant, EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.** Several New Characters and other Novelties have been introduced. The Room has been elegantly decorated, and the Lecture is made to the Stalls. A MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at Two o'clock. Dress Stalls, 4s. and 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office, open from Ten till Five daily; at Mitchell's Royal Library; of Messrs. Andrews, Ebers, and all the principal music-sellers.

**THE ESQUIMAUX FAMILY** from Cumberland Straits, having had the honour of appearing by Royal Command before Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, at Windsor Castle, will be exhibited at the LOW THEATRE, ARCADE EXHIBITION ROOMS, Adelaide-street, West Strand, in their Native Costumes, with their Huts, Canoe, and other accessories of Arctic Life. Every Afternoon at Three, and every Evening at Eight. The Illustrative Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Leicester Buckingham.—Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Children, Half-price.

**EGYPTIAN HALL.—CONSTANTINOPLE** is NOW OPEN EVERY DAY at Half-past Two o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. The Lecture is delivered by Mr. Charles Kenney, and has been written by Albert Smith and Mr. Shirley Brooks. Admission, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.

**THE DUKE'S STATE FUNERAL.**—The whole of the Magnificent Scenes and Gorgeous Paraphernalia of this great State Pageant and Ceremony, which attracted two millions of people to witness them, can now be VIEWED, in the DIOKAMA of LONDON, at the ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Hyde-park-corner, DAILY, at Three and Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Front Seats, 2s.

**ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.**—SEBASTOPOL, CONSTANTINOPLE, and ST. PETERSBURG; the North-West Passage (from Drawings by Captain Inglefield, R.N.); and the Diorama of the Ocean Mail, are EXHIBITED DAILY at Three and Eight o'clock. Admission (the whole), 1s.; Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Children, Half-price.

**CAPTURE of TWO SHIPS of the LINE** off CAPE ST. VINCENT, on the 14th of FEBRUARY.—In consequence of the unprecedented interest excited by T. J. BARKER'S grand PICTURE of NELSON RECEIVING the SWORDS of the VANQUISHED OFFICERS on the QUARTER-DECK of the "SAN JOSE," Messrs. LEIGHTON, LEWIS, and LEGGATT beg to announce that it will remain on View for a short time longer. Admission on presentation of private card. (Court Circular).—Windsor, Nov. 21.—Messrs. Leggatt had the honour of submitting to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a fine Painting of Nelson Receiving the Swords of the Officers on the Quarter-deck of the "San Jose," after the Battle of St. Vincent.—79, Cornhill, London.

**THE most INTERESTING GROUP ever MODELLED.**—Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, Helena, Louise, &c., honoured with the highest encomiums.—Madams TESSAUB and SONS'S EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker-street. Admission, 1s.; Napoleon Room, 6d. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

**JAPANESE EXHIBITION.**—The FIRST DIRECT IMPORTATION from JAPAN is NOW OPEN for Exhibition at the GALLERY of the SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS, 5A, Pall Mall East, until the 15th of March, as the Society require the Gallery for their Paintings.—Admission, 1s. 4

**DR. KAHN, REMOVAL and IMPORTANT ADDITIONS.** DR. KAHN'S celebrated MUSEUM is NOW OPEN in the Spacious Premises known as the "SALLE ROBIN," 232, Piccadilly (opposite the Haymarket). Open for Gentlemen from Eleven till Five, and from Seven till Ten daily. Explanations by Dr. Leach. On Wednesday and Friday, a portion of the Museum is open for Ladies only, from Two till Five. Explanations given to the Ladies by Mrs. Leach. Admission One Shilling.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.** Patron—His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT.—During LENT, a Popular LECTURE on ASTRONOMY, splendidly illustrated, by Dr. Baehoffner, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. MAGNIFIED PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES, and a Paper Making and its Decolouring with Colours. LECTURE by Dr. Baehoffner, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. Description of RUST'S PATENT TUBULAR PNEUMATIC TELEGRAPH. Trevelyan's Patent Method of Raising Sunken Vessels.—Open Mornings and Evenings.—Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under ten years of age Half-price.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.**—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a Pair of GIANT ANT EATERS, and an Adult Pair of INDIAN LIONS, have been added to the Collection. Admission, 1s.; Monday, 6d.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION.**—The EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHS, by the most eminent English and Continental Artists, is OPEN DAILY, from ten till five. Free Admission.  
A Portrait by Mr. Talbot's Patent Process .. .. One Guinea  
A Coloured Portrait .. .. Five Shillings  
A Coloured Portrait highly-finished (small size) .. Three Guineas  
A Coloured Portrait highly-finished (large size) .. Five Guineas  
Miniatures, Oil-Paintings, Water-Colours and Chalk Drawings, Photographs and Coloured in Imitation of the Originals. Views of Country Mansions, Churches, &c., taken at a short notice. Cameras, and all the necessary photographic Apparatus and Chemicals are supplied, tested and guaranteed. Gratuities Instruction is given to Purchasers of sets of Apparatus.—Photographic Institution, 164, New Bond-street.

**KING WILLIAM STREET ROOMS, 24 and 25, King William-street, Charing-cross.**—ILLUSTRATED LECTURES DAILY, at Three o'clock precisely.  
1. VOICES from the TOMBS of EGYPT, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.  
2. NINEVEH, the BURIED CITY of the EAST, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.  
Admission, 1s.; Reserved Front Seats, 2s.; Children, Half-price. Dramas for the Million, with popular instructive Lectures, every Evening, at Eight o'clock.—Admission, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 6d.

## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**IMMANUEL, the New Oratorio, by Mr. HENRY LESLIE.**—The FIRST PERFORMANCE will be given at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, for the BENEFIT of the GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, the ROYAL SOCIETY of FEMALE MUSICIANS, and the CHORAL FUND. Principal Singers: Mrs. Endershorpe, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockyer, and Mr. Welles. Conductor, Mr. Benedict.—Tickets for the Oratorio: Gallery, One Guinea. Area, reserved seats, One Guinea. Area, unreserved seats, Half-a-Guinea. Seats, 5s. Full particulars and Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; Chappell's, Bond-street; and the principal Music-sellers.

**MRS. PLUMMER'S SOIREES MUSICAL.**—MRS. Plummer begs respectfully to announce that her Soirees will take place at the residence of a lady of distinction in UPPER WIMPOLE-STREET, Cavendish-square, on the Evenings of FRIDAY, the 3rd MARCH, 7th APRIL, and 1st MAY. Articles already engaged:—Vocalists: Mesdames Birch, Messent, Thirlwall, Caterina Monti, and Mrs. Plummer. Messrs. Williams, Wrighton, Toddler, Bolton, Nappi, and Frank Borda. Instrumentalists: Grand Pianoforte, Miss Frances Willmet, Charles Edward Horsley, Ferdinand Praeger, Viola, Thirlwall, W. Thirlwall, Viola, Wesslake; Violoncello, Ingar, Harp, Colson, Flute, Rovers, Clarinet, Key, Horn, Hardy; Concertina, The Brothers Howes; Conductor, Carl Wolfshla. Subscription to the Series, One Guinea; Family Subscription, to admit Four, Three Guineas; Three Tickets to One Soiree, One Guinea; Single Ticket, 10s. 6d. May be obtained at Hodgson's Library, No. 9, Great Marlborough-street, and at Mrs. Plummer's residence, 20A, Hawley-road, Kenilworth.

**MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS.**—Mr. WILLY (Leader and Solo Violonist) begs to announce that he will give an EVENING CONCERT, at the HORNS ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Kennington, on MONDAY, MARCH 13, when he will be assisted by Madame Welles, Miss Ellen Day, Mrs. Theodore Distin, Mr. Welles, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Distin and his sons. Mr. Willy will perform a new Solo, introducing "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen." 22, Trigon-terrace, Kennington.

**SOIREE at the WHITTINGTON CLUB.**—The SIXTH ANNIVERSARY will be celebrated on THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, by a PROMENADE CONCERT, with the BAND of the COLDESTREAM GUARDS; to be followed by a FULL-DRESS BALL. Tickets strictly limited.

**WHITTINGTON CLUB and METROPOLITAN ATHENAEUM, LIBRARY, READING and NEW-ROOMS,** supplied with 30 Daily and 100 Weekly and Provincial Newspapers, in this respect offering special advantages to Literary Men. Weekly Assemblies for Dancing, Lectures, Clerical, and Educational Meetings, Dining, Coffee, Smoking, and Drawing-rooms. Subscriptions, Two Guineas the Year; One Guinea the Half-year; Ladies half these rates. Country Members, One Guinea the Year.  
No Entrance Fee.  
New Subscriptions date from the 1st of any Month.  
A Prospectus forwarded on application.  
37, Arundel-street, Strand. HENRY X. BRACE, Sec.

**CHELTEMHAM GREAT EXHIBITION.** To Open June 1st, 1854. NOTICE to EXHIBITORS. Applications for Space under Sections II. and III., must be made previous to the 25th March. Official Forms may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. HENRY J. COCHRANE, 128, High-street, Cheltenham.

**THE WAR.—On WEDNESDAY, the 1st of MARCH, MR. STOCQUELER** will deliver, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, St. James's, a LECTURE, in the Morning at 2 p.m., and the Evening at 8 p.m., on the WAR in the Danubian Principalities, showing its History, Progress, and Prospects. Admission—Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Back Seats, 1s.

**TAXES on KNOWLEDGE.**—The Annual PUBLIC MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st, in Exeter Hall, and will be addressed by John Cassell, Herbert Ingram, John Bright, M.P.; Richard Cobden, M.P.; J. Humphreys Barry, and T. Milner Gibson, M.P.—Admission free. Tickets for the Platform may be had of J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 24, Poultry; Cash, Bishopsgate-street; at Exeter Hall; and 29, Great Cornam-street.

**SIX per CENT BONUS and PAYMENT of INTEREST.**—THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The holders of Incomplete Shares are informed that the Bonus of Six per Cent, placed to their credit in the books of the Society, will be duly posted in the Pass-books. The holders of completed shares not yet received, who have not received the Bonus of Three per Cent in addition to the guaranteed Three per Cent Interest, up to the 29th of September last, are requested to apply at the Offices, or to the Secretary, who will forward the amount and form of receipt. From the 29th of September, the interest allowed on completed Shares, and on payments of a Year's Subscription and upwards will be Five per Cent.  
33, Norfolk-street, City. CHARLES LEWIS GRUNSEIN, Secretary.

**CITY of LONDON TENANTS' INVESTMENT and FRESHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**—Office, 70, King William-street, London-bridge.

**PATRONS.**  
Alderman Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P.  
The Right Hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L.  
The Directors have, with much consideration for the benefit of its members, purchased a splendid and unusually eligible estate at Dulwich, Surrey.  
It looks upon the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, from which it is only half a mile distant, has good aspect, and peculiar advantages, from a superior neighbourhood, high roads for the termination of those on the Society's estates, with good foundations, building soil, excellent drainage, and abundant water of good quality.  
No plot will be of less dimensions than 18 feet frontage to the road by 100 feet in depth.  
The Estate presents peculiar opportunities for obtaining really serviceable plots of freehold ground, either for building or investment.  
A PUBLIC MEETING, to enrol members, and ballot for choice in this Estate, will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, City, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March next, at Seven o'clock precisely.  
All parties becoming Shareholders at or before the Meeting will be included in the ballot. Plans of the Estate will be shortly ready for distribution at a small charge, either on application to the Society's architect and surveyor, E. Habersham, Esq., 33, Bloomsbury-square, London; or to the Secretary.  
Feb. 2, 1854. Secretary and Managing Director.  
N.B. Deposits of £10 and upwards received, and interest at the rate of 45 per cent per annum paid thereon, quarterly or half-yearly.

**GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.—ST. CLEMENT DANES BANK for SAVINGS, and Government Annuity Institution, 10, Norfolk-street, Strand.**  
The Trustees and Managers of this Bank continue, as agents for the Government, to grant Annuities, on single or joint lives, either immediate or deferred, of from £4 to £50, on advantageous terms.  
Persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom may purchase Annuities without their attendance at the office.  
Prospectuses and tables of interest may be had upon application.  
Open for granting Annuities daily, from Ten till Twelve.  
The total amount paid to the Government for the purchase of Annuities granted through the medium of this office the quarter ending January 5th, exceeded three-quarters of a million pounds sterling.  
Savings Bank open for the receipt of deposits Saturday and Monday Evening, from Seven till Nine, and Tuesday Morning, from Eleven until One. Interest payable to depositors is 45 per cent per annum.  
February, 1854. WM. HILLER DONCASTER, Actuary.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand.**  
The AID of the affluent is earnestly solicited for this Hospital, which stands greatly in need of assistance, and is entirely dependent upon Voluntary Subscriptions and the Legacies of deceased Benefactors. Besides an unlimited number of out-patients, more than 200 cases of accident (many of them very appalling), are annually brought for relief; and upwards of 100 beds are constantly provided for in-patients. Subscribers are thankfully received by the Secretary at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Drummonds, Messrs. Coutts, and Messrs. Hoare; by the Rev. Vicar of St. Martin's, and Rector of Covent-garden; and through all the principal Bankers.  
JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**  
The Committee are now in great need of help to enable them to pay tradesmen's bills, and earnestly APPEAL to the benevolence for AID. The Hospital affords relief annually to 18,000 persons, of whom 1600 are in-patients, and 400 women in child-birth attended at their own homes. It is open to 200 in-patients, but, for want of funds, the Committee are obliged to limit the number of beds to 120. The average annual expense is £5000; the certain income, including fees from students, does not exceed £2500. For making up the deficiency the Hospital is dependent on the casual contributions of the benevolent.  
The ground and building are the unencumbered property of the Hospital, but the Committee, in maintaining the charity, have, in the course of the last five years, incurred a debt which now amounts to £3725.  
The Committee return their cordial thanks for the following contributions since the last advertisement:—

P. Dean, Esq., .. .. .	1	Mrs. Hardley (ann., in-crease) .. .. .	1
Mrs. Tevnan (ann.), .. ..	1	H. G. Ashurst, Esq. (ann.) ..	2
E. A. Macgregor, Esq., .. ..	2	M. Talbot (ann.), .. ..	1
Thos. Thompson, Esq. (ann.) ..	2	Miss Talbot (ann.), .. ..	1
Hussell Esq., Esq., .. ..	10	T. C. Wray, Esq., .. ..	1
Joshua Iriskind, Esq., .. ..	10	M. G. Wray, Esq., .. ..	1
Mrs. Nicholls (ann.), .. ..	1	R. G. M. Greig, Esq., .. ..	1
Lady Colman (ann., in-crease) .. ..	1	Mrs. Sturch (ann.), .. ..	2
Mrs. Dunn, .. ..	1	J. Hornsby Wright, Esq., ..	3
W. Dunn, Esq., .. ..	3	Mrs. Smithson .. ..	5
G. Townley, Esq., .. ..	10	Mrs. Peterson (ann., in-crease) .. ..	1

Donations and subscriptions will be received at the following bankers:—Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; and the London and Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Branch; Messrs. Scott and Co., Cavendish square; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard-street; by the Treasurer, the Bar-n de Goldsmid, St. John's Lodge, Regent's-park; by members of the Committee; and at the office of the Hospital.  
By order,  
J. W. GOODFIE, Clerk to the Committee.  
February 15th, 1854.

**FOR SYDNEY, the RACER** has a great part of her cargo positively engaged, and will meet with quick despatch, the magnificent fast-sailing American frigate-built ship RACER, 3-rds A 1, and newly coopered, 1660 tons register, JAMES AINSWORTH, Commander; loading in the London Dock. This ship has every splendid accommodation for sailors and second-class passengers. For terms of freight or passage apply to J. G. MARZETTI and SONS, Vine-street, America-square. N.B. In the event of a European war, ships of the above flag will command a preference.

**AUSTRALIA.—HALL, BROTHERS,** and CO.'s Line of Packets (established in 1843). The following first-class Clipper-built Ships, will be punctually despatched. The Cabins are fitted up with the latest improvements, and the Passage-money exceedingly moderate:—

Ships.	Com-mand-ers.	Tons Regd.	Tons Brn.	Destination.	Dock.
Africa .....	Flevoyn	515	800	Port Phillip	Ramsgate.
St. Kilda .....	Ingram	104	180	Melbourne	London.
Batler .....	Smith	522	800	Port Phillip	London.

For terms of freight and passage money, dietary scales, &c., apply to the undersigned, who are constantly despatching first-class ships to the Australian colonies.  
HALL, BROTHERS, and CO., 3, Leadenhall-street.

**CARRIES A GERMAN BAND OF MUSIC.**  
**WALTHAM'S LIVERPOOL LINE** of AUSTRALIAN PACKETS. Established in 1848.  
Ships. Tons. Destination. To sail.  
JAMES CARSON .. 1800 .. MELBOURNE. .. March 5th.  
AKADIA .. .. 1700 .. Ditto. .. .. To follow.  
These A 1 Clipper-ships land Goods and Passengers on the wharf free of extra charge. Fare £15 15s. and upwards. Luggage insured at the rate of 2s. for every £10 in value.  
For further particulars apply to JAMES M. WALTHAM, 46, Chapel-street, Liverpool; or to THOMAS WOOLLEY, 15, Fenchurch-street, London.

**ENCLOSED BERTHS to MELBOURNE,** £16 18s.—Liverpool BLACK BALL Clippers.—These celebrated ships call for every fortnight, for Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide. The most desirable cabins, and have made the fastest passages on record. Cash orders issued on Australia from £1 upwards, and parcels forwarded.—Apply to J. Jaffray and Co., 7, Great St. Helena, London; or to the owners, James Baines and Co., 6, Cook-street, Liverpool.

**FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.**  
**CLYDE to MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, UNDER STEAM.**

At Glasgow, for Melbourne and Sydney.—will call at Port Phillip to land the Melbourne Passengers, who will be transferred to one of the Company's River Steamers, and landed at the Wharf, along with their Luggage, free of expense.—the AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S New Clipper-built Iron Screw Steamship CITY of SYDNEY, 750 tons. ROBERT T. MOODIE, Esq., Commander.  
The great despatch proceeding under the white flag, and generally experienced at this season of the year in clearing the Channel, and the advantage of having the command of steam-power when meeting the usual light winds within the Tropics, have determined the Company's Agents to decline cargo, and fill up with Coals; and it is expected the run will be made in from 60 to 70 days. The Commander is well-versed in the Australian trade, and has hitherto had much success in making rapid passages.  
The "City of Sydney" has been built and fitted expressly as a passenger ship, and has consequently been provided with ample power. Her Cabins, also, possess every requisite to ensure the comfort of passengers: they are all from 7 ft. to 8 feet high, clear of the beams, and most thoroughly ventilated. There is a Bath-room in the First-class Cabins; and, altogether, the comfort and elegance of the Cabin arrangements are not surpassed by any other steam-ship. The vessel is divided into five water-tight and fire-proof compartments, and is fully equipped as a sailing ship of similar tonnage. The Cabins are arranged into three classes, each of which will be provided with a suitable table on the most liberal scale. Has a strong room for the conveyance of treasure. Carries an experienced Surgeon.  
Early application is necessary; and every information will be furnished by POTTER, WILSON, and Co., and ORR and DAVIE, Glasgow; and I. W. FAIRCLOUGH and Co., 4, Lower-buildings West, Liverpool.

**EXTRA STEAMER from LIVERPOOL to MONTE VIDEO and BUENOS AYRES,** calling at Madeira, St. Vincent, and the Brazils for fuel only. The South American and General Steam Navigation Company's new powerful screw-steamship LA PLATA (built by Mr. John Laird), will be despatched to the above ports on the 10th March. Room for Cargo in this vessel can be specially engaged, and should the quantity applied for exceed what she can carry, her tonnage will be divided pro rata to the applications.  
For terms of freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to MILLERS and THOMPSON, 4, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

**SOUTH AMERICAN and GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.** NOTICE.—The Directors regret to announce that, owing to the undue loss of the OLINDA, and in order to keep up the regularity of their line of steamers, it is necessary to make the following alterations:—  
1. The Ocean Steamers will continue to sail on the 24th of each month, not going further than Rio Janeiro.  
No goods can be taken by the Ocean Steamers for the River Plate until the 24th April.  
2. The Company's fine new Steamer "La Plata," built by Mr. John Laird, and intended for the branch service between Rio Janeiro and the River Plate, will be despatched from Liverpool early in March, with Goods and Passengers exclusively, for Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.  
3. The Steamers will not call at St. Vincent, outward bound; but they will continue to do so on the homeward voyage.  
4. The Steamers will call at the Island of Madeira, both outward and homeward, commencing with the "Braziliera" on the 24th March.  
5. The "Lusitania" will leave Rio Janeiro not later than the 24th March, and the succeeding vessels on the 24th of each month.  
6. The "Lusitania" will touch at Madeira on her homeward voyage.  
7. On and after the 24th March next, a limited quantity of Goods will be taken for Bahia.  
8. The future Ocean Line will consist of the "Braziliera," "Lusitania," and "Bahiana," and, in addition, the "Imperator," a new vessel of 2900 tons and 400-horse power, has just been contracted for with Mr. John Laird, of Birkenhead.  
Further particulars, rates of freight, and passage money, will be furnished by the Company's Brokers, Messrs. MILLER and THOMPSON.  
By Order of the Board, J. MADFIELD, Secretary.  
42, Tower Buildings, Liverpool, Feb. 2, 1854.

**STEAM from LIVERPOOL to BRAZILS** and the RIVER PLATE, calling at Lisbon; and on and after March, at Madeira (out and home).  
The SOUTH AMERICAN and GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and powerful STEAM-SHIP'S sail on the 24th of each month from Liverpool to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and thence by their new branch Steamer LA PLATA, to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, as under:—

**LUSITANIA, JAMES BROWN, February 24.**  
**BRAZILIERA, H. F. COX, March 24.**  
**BAHIANA, D. GREEN, April 24.**  
N.B. The "Braziliera" and following Ships will take Cargo to Bahia. No goods can, until further notice, be taken by the Ocean Steamers to the River Plate.  
Fares:—Liverpool to Lisbon, 8 guineas; Madeira, 17 guineas; Pernambuco, 30 guineas; Bahia, 35 guineas; Rio de Janeiro, 40 guineas; River Plate, 45 guineas. Single and family cabins can be had by special agreement.  
First-class Return Tickets are issued to Lisbon for £15, available for four months; and to South America at a reduction of 25 per cent from the rates available for six months, from date of issue.  
The above rates include every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board at reasonable prices.  
A 4th Second-class Cabin Passengers will be taken, at £25 to Brazil, and £30 to River Plate, including provisions.  
Every attention has been paid to ventilating the cabins, which will be found larger than usual, and replete with every convenience. Each vessel carries a Surgeon.  
Shippers and passengers may be carried to the ship by their goods either by rail or water direct to the ship.  
For further particulars apply to W. Law, Ogilby, Moore, and Co., Fenchurch-street, London; or to MILLERS and THOMPSON, 4, Drury-lane, Liverpool.  
LA PLATA will be despatched home with goods and passengers to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, and will call at Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Pernambuco, on the homeward voyage.

**OCEAN PARCELS DELIVERY COMPANY.**—Azore-street, Strand, opposite Charing-cross Hospital.—Despatched regularly, made up by rail for all parts of the world. Small packages are taken at a uniform rate of charges, viz., 5 lb. weight, 3s.; 10 lb. weight, 7s. 6d.; 20 lb., 10s. 6d. G. W. FIELD, Manager.

**EMPOWERED by ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**  
**UNITED SERVICE and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION,** 20, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, London.

Every description of business connected with the contingencies of human life transacted.  
Every premium paid rendered productive to the assured; policies being granted for fixed sums on discontinuance of premiums, with a right of revival of the original assurance.  
The difficulties existing in the way of the assignment of policies removed by a power of substitution at satisfaction.  
Credit given for half the premiums on whole life policies during the first five years, the balance being chargeable on the policy.  
The benefits of life assurance extended to impaired lives.  
Extra premiums for foreign residence named on policy, to become payable when the residence is incurred.  
No charge but the simple premium made.

**GUARANTEE.**  
The security of the Association interposed between employer and employed, in combination with life assurance, on terms peculiarly favourable to the latter.  
Special terms for railway officials.  
T. H. WALKER, Managing Director.  
H. N. LONZ, Secretary.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

NOTICE.—With the Magazines, on the 28th of February, will be published, the First Volume, with Portrait of Miss Barney, price only 3s. bound, of a Cheap Edition of

**MADAME D'ARBLAY'S DIARY** and CORRESPONDENCE, including the Period of her Residence at the COURT of QUEEN CHARLOTTE.  
This Cheap New Edition will be completed in Seven Monthly Volumes, price only 3s. each, elegantly bound, embellished with Portraits, and illustrated with Notes and a copious Index.  
Published for Henry Colburn, by his Successors, HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

**BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY FOR MARCH.**  
**COWPER'S COMPLETE WORKS**, edited by SOUTHEY; comprising his Poems, Correspondence, and Translations; with Memoir. Illustrated with fifty fine Engravings on Steel, after designs by Harvey. To be completed in Eight Vols. Vol. III. Continuation of Memoir and Correspondence. Post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

**BOHN'S BRITISH CLASSICS FOR MARCH.**  
**ADDISON'S WORKS**, with the Notes of a BISHOP HUID. In Four Volumes. With Portrait and Engravings on Steel. Vol. 2. Post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

**BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR MARCH.**  
**ATHENÆUS.** The Deipnosophists; or, the Banquet of the Learned. Translated by C. D. YONGE, B.A. With an Appendix of Poetical Fragments rendered into English Verse by various Authors, and General Index. Complete in Three Vols. Vols. 2 and 3, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. each.  
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

**BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR MARCH.**  
**MUDIE'S BRITISH BIRDS; or, History of the Feathered Tribes of the British Islands.** Fifth edition, revised by W. C. L. Martin, Esq. Complete in 2 volumes, post 8vo. Illustrated with 28 plates, containing 52 figures of Birds, and 7 additional plates of eggs. Cloth, 5s. per volume; or, with the Plates Coloured, 7s. 6d. per volume.  
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

**BOHN'S ANTIQUARIAN LIBRARY FOR MARCH.**  
**INGULPH'S CHRONICLE of the ABBEY of CROSLAND**, with the Continuations, by Peter of Blois, and other Writers. Translated with Notes and an Index, by H. T. EILEY, B.A. Complete in One Volume, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

**Part I, now ready, price 1s.**  
**COBBIN'S DOMESTIC BIBLE**, New and superior Edition, with a series of Steel Maps. PART II, price one shilling, on March 15th.  
London: KEAT, 13, Gough-square, Fleet-street; Partridge, Oakey, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Published this day, price 2s. 6d.,  
**MARCH JOURNAL of the STATISTICAL SOCIETY.**—Contents: 1. Résumé of the Statistical Congress. 2. Duration of Life among Medical Men. 3. Statistics of Ports and Harbours. 4. State of the Weather, &c., of New Zealanders. 5. Northern Whale Fisheries. 6. Registration in the United States. 7. Results of the Census. 8. Statistics of Nova Scotia. 9. Miscellaneous.  
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, 415, West Strand.

**FRASER'S MAGAZINE for MARCH.** Price 2s. 6d., or by post 3s., contains:—

The Plurality of Worlds.	The British Jews: A Letter to the Editor.
A Day's Curlew.	The Decline and Fall of the Corporation of London.—II.
Callinacana—Peacocks and Guinea Fowls.	Corporation as Sultans, Justices,



*NEW MUSIC, &c.*





# ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS SUPPLEMENT.

Vol. xxiv.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1854.

[GRATIS.]

## PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE.

JEROME BONAPARTE, the youngest child of Charles and Letitia Bonaparte, and the youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon I., was born in the year 1784, we believe at Montpellier. To this place his father and mother had proceeded in consequence of the illness of the former, which terminated in his death in the following year. The first training was imparted to him by his mother, with whom he passed through some of the stormy scenes which in Corsica followed the first French Revolution. When his brother first began to attain distinction, and was able to make provision for him, he was placed, with his sister Caroline, at the establishment of Madame Campan, in Paris. Here he remained till the return of Napoleon from his first campaign in Italy. He was then transferred to the College of Juilly; and, on his brother being elevated to the First Consulship, he was designed for the naval profession, which he entered in his fifteenth year. Napoleon had hoped that his brother would become distinguished as a naval commander, and strove to excite in him the necessary emulation. In 1801, when he was in his 17th year, he was appointed to the command of the corvette *l'Epervier*, and he sailed in the expedition to St. Domingo, which was under the command of General Le Clerc, the husband of his sister Pauline. He had sufficiently distinguished himself to be entitled to bring home the despatches, and received his full meed of adulation from the French people, who anticipated for him much glory. Some escapades of his on shore at Brest, and a letter of his to Bourrienne, detailing them, led to his receiving a rebuke from his brother, quite characteristic of Napoleon. "I have seen your letter, M. l'Enseigne de Vaisseau," wrote the First Consul, "and am waiting with impatience to hear that you are on board your ship studying a profession intended to be the scene of your glory. If you ever intend to disgrace your name, die young; for, if you live to sixty, without having served your country, you had better not have been born." The hint produced the desired effect. Young Jerome sailed soon after for Martinique, where lived Madame de la Pagerie, the mother of Josephine. Soon after, when the war broke out between France and England, Jerome sought in vain occasions to fulfil the injunctions of his brother, and, after a cruise of several months on the southern coast of America, he put into New York. Here he was, of course, a "lion." He visited Philadelphia and Baltimore—in which latter city an event occurred that tinged his future life. He married, on the 24th Dec., 1803, Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of Baltimore, descended from a Scotch family settled in the north of Ireland.

With this marriage Jerome's troubles began. Although the

lady was beautiful, accomplished, and in every way worthy the hand of a young man in Jerome's then position, the ambition of Napoleon had already marked out for himself a career which, in his eyes, was incompatible with such an alliance by his brother. After a year spent

in the United States, Jerome was compelled to return to Europe, and to brave the anger of his brother. In May, 1805, Jerome and his wife arrived at Lisbon, in the American ship *Erin*. Jerome left for Paris, and Madame went on in the ship to Amsterdam. On arriving in the

Texel, she found that an order had reached forbidding her to land; and she accordingly came to England, where she resided at Camberwell. On the 7th of July her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, now a citizen of Baltimore, and an officer in the United States army, was born; but the Emperor Napoleon would not recognise the marriage, nor was Madame Jerome Bonaparte permitted to come to France. In the March previously the marriage had been, by a special decree of the Council of State, declared null and void. The next step of the Emperor (as that decree could only relate to the civil ceremony) was to apply to the Pope for a bull annulling the marriage. The following is given in a book, entitled "The Napoleon Dynasty," written by the "Berkeley Men," and published by Cornish and Co., of New York, as the letter addressed by the Emperor to the Pope on the occasion:—"I have frequently spoken to your Holiness, of a young brother nineteen years of age, whom I sent in a frigate to America; and who, after a sojourn of a month, although a minor, married a Protestant—a daughter of a merchant of the United States. He has just returned. He is fully conscious of his fault. I have sent back to America Miss Patterson, who calls herself his wife. By our laws, the marriage is null. A Spanish priest so far forgot his duties as to pronounce the benediction. I desire from your Holiness a Bull, annulling the marriage. . . . It is important for France, that there should not be a Protestant young woman so near my person. It is dangerous that a minor, and a distinguished youth, should be exposed to such seduction against the civil laws and all sorts of propriety." The affair was not so easy as the Emperor supposed. The Pope found that the power did not rest with him to annul the marriage, and he wrote a long explanatory letter to Napoleon announcing the reasons.

Meanwhile Jerome, who was passionately attached to his wife, resolved to temporise, rather than further to provoke his brother. He went on a mission to Algiers, from whence he returned with 250 Genoese captives, whom he landed at Genoa, being rewarded by the inhabitants with a brilliant reception, and a triumphal arch, inscribed "To the young Napoleon of the Sea!" We next find him in command of the *Veteran*, a line-of-battle ship, in which he accomplished an eight months' cruise in the West Indies. On his return thence he took six English merchantmen; but, being pursued by an English fleet, in the effort to escape, the vessel was stranded off the coast of Brittany. On reaching Paris, Jerome received the cordon of the Legion of Honour was



PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE.



promoted to the rank of Admiral, and created a Prince of the Empire. Notwithstanding the success of his debut on the sea, however, his predilection was for the army, and shortly afterwards he obtained the command of a body of Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops. He directed the blockade of Glogau, and reduced the fortresses of Silesia; for which services he was made a General of Division in the Imperial Army.

Whatever may have been the secret wishes of his heart, Jerome was either forced, or tempted by the Emperor, into the alliance with the Princess Frederica Caroline daughter of the King of Wirtemberg. By this alliance, which was solemnized on the 12th Aug., Napoleon's ambitious desire was gratified, for the proclamation of Jerome, as King of Westphalia, followed immediately upon the marriage. On the 15th of Dec., the constitution of the new kingdom was published, and on the 21st the new Monarch entered his capital in regal state. The demeanour of the young King (he was then exactly two-and-twenty) was made the subject of much criticism. It was complained that he brought to the throne the habits and the manners of a school-boy, and that the kingly dignity was set at naught. These strictures came from hostile writers only. By the general body of his subjects he was beloved, and in his administration of affairs his address and skill startled the world in the same way, although not in the same degree, as has the talent of the present Emperor of the French. Finding, on his accession, an empty exchequer, and an exhausted revenue, he had recourse to the Jews for loan. He repaid their assistance by the concession of perfect religious freedom; and, in the course of a short time, the Council of State was almost monopolised by Jews. It is recorded that, in his answer to the Jewish deputation, asking for the removal of their disabilities, he marked his sense of the injustice of proscription in these words:—"No law ought to interfere with the exercise of the religious worship of any man. Every subject ought to be as free to observe the rules of his faith as the King himself. It is the duty of the citizen only that the laws of the Government ought to regulate. I hope I shall never have cause to regret that I favour and protect the Israelites of my kingdom." These sentiments—as liberal as they were just—were denounced by the opponents of Jewish Emancipation all over Europe. They have not obtained a full recognition in our own country yet, after a lapse of nearly fifty years of social progress and civilisation.

When the empire of Napoleon came to an end, with it closed the reign of Jerome, King of Westphalia. This Prince had succeeded, however, in leaving behind him traces of good government which successfully resisted detraction. He developed the resources of his kingdom, and was ever in the van of progress and material improvement. When Napoleon's reverses began, his brother Jerome was summoned to assist him. After sharing in the vicissitudes of defeat at the hands of the Allies, Jerome sought refuge with his wife at Trieste and at Paris. In the crowning battle of Waterloo Jerome played a conspicuous part, being chosen by Napoleon to open the battle at the head of 6000 men.

Between the period of these eventful scenes of his early life and his nomination to the Presidency of the French Senate, under the present Emperor of the French, Jerome lived in retirement. He has resided at the Castle of Elvaugen, in Wirtemberg, at Vienna, and Trieste, occasionally visiting Rome and Florence, to see other members of his family. Three children were the issue of his marriage with the Princess of Wirtemberg—Jerome Napoleon, born in 1814; Matilda, born in 1819; and Napoleon, born in 1823. His only son by the amiable and accomplished Elizabeth Patterson married a lady of fortune in America. He is a man of estimable character and literary tastes; and his son, Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte, now holding a commission in the United States Army, has given evidence of high qualifications for the military life.

## THE ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND OTHER FISH.

THE Messrs. Ashworth are a Quaker family, wealthy manufacturers in Lancashire. They have purchased an Irish estate under the Encumbered Estates Act, for the purpose of trying to improve the condition of the people; and, among other means, have turned their attention to the experiments recently and successfully made in Paris, for artificially breeding salmon and other fish. They have been enabled to stock the streams of the district in which their estate is situated, with an unlimited number of thriving salmon fry, and they now publish the result of their experience, and a translation from French treatises on the same subject, for the benefit of all those who have rivers, lakes, or ponds, suitable for breeding any kinds of fish.

The following extract from a report on the experiments made by Messrs. Ashworth, at Outward, "a fishery extending from Lough Corrib to the sea" explains the whole process, with the assistance of the lithography attached to the pamphlet:—

Robert Ramsbottom, from Clitheroe, was sent over by Messrs. Ashworth. The plan tried was by spawn boxes, prepared, and by an artificial rill-bed, running parallel, and both were equally successful. On the 14th December, 1852, a small rill at Outward was selected for the experiment; by a rude check-trench across, a foot of water-head was raised over a few square yards, to ensure regularity in the supply. From this head, half-foot under surface level, three wooden pipes, two inches square by a few feet long, drew off respectively to the rill-bed and to the boxes all the water required—the surplus of the supplying rill passing away in its usual course. The boxes are six feet long, eighteen inches wide, nine inches deep, open at the top, set in the ground in a double row, on a slope of two or three inches on each box, the end of the one set close to the end of the other, in continuous line, and earthed up to within one inch of the top. They are partly filled—first with a layer of fine gravel; next, coarser; and lastly, with stones, coarser somewhat than road metal, to a total depth of six inches. A piece, of twelve inches wide by two inches deep, is cut from the end of each box, and a water-way of tin nailed over this, with a turn-up on either side to prevent the water from escaping. These connect the line of boxes, and carry the water to the extreme end, whence it is made to drop into the pond which receives and preserves the young fish. The artificial rill is in all respects similarly prepared, excepting that its channel course is in the soil itself. The pipe now introduced into the upper box of each line, and of the water head, the spawn-bed is prepared, two hours' running will clear away the earth from the stones. The water will be found about two inches in depth, over the average level of the stones in the boxes. By an iron wire grating, the boxes can be isolated, and the pipe protected against the passage of insects and trout. The salmon were taken by nets on the spawn beds at night, from the 20th of December, 1852 till after the 1st of January. When taken, they were instantly, and without injury, put into a tub, one-fourth full of water. The female fish was first turned over, one man holding the tail, another running his hands down each side from the head, and, pressing lightly with his thumbs, the ova were readily discharged into the tub; a similar course readily discharged the male. Both fish immediately, and apparently without the slightest injury, were returned to the river. The contents of the tub were then mixed by a motion of the hand. In one minute the water was poured off, and fresh put on, which was also poured off, and the ova put into the vessel, to carry to the prepared hatching ground. In pouring off the water from the ova, always retain sufficient to preserve it from the air, both in the carrying-vessels and spawning-tubs: unless the fish be in a fit state, the ova will not shed by gentle pressure; in which case, no violence should be used, but the salmon returned to the river, and fish in a more advanced stage taken. In distribution, the ova intended for one box should be put into one vessel, and this poured out gradually at the upper end of the box; the waterflow downwards will carry it along the stones, under which it will settle down; and, wherever too thick, by raising some water in a vessel, and pouring it down, this will disturb and float the spawn to a more equal distribution: that should, if possible, be done the same night as taken. We consider the boxes used of sufficient size for 200 ova each; and, as a guide to the quantity found, an English half-pint will contain about 1200 in number. We consider there were 4000 ova deposited, assuming that one-third may not have come to maturity, we may conclude that we have upwards of 20,000 young salmon now living in these ponds, beyond the reach of their natural enemies.

Besides Outward, two other beds were made successfully. Comparatively, the expense, after the first arrangements, will be but small. Messrs. Ashworth have desired that any person who wishes may be shown the ponds, and have their experiments explained. The spawn of salmon, trout, and other fish, judiciously packed in boxes filled with wet soft moss, has been successfully conveyed to great distances, and the principle applied to restore and replenish, with their fluky tribes, waters that had become comparatively barren. A quantity of young salmon, three months old and about two inches in length, were sent alive as a contribution to the Dublin Exhibition.

The value of this discovery may be judged from the fact, that in two months a five-inch-long smelt will grow into a beautiful grise of five or six pounds weight, and a spawned grise of four pounds, grow to a salmon of sixteen pounds.

## THE CAUCASIAN TRIBES.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE lowering aspect of the political horizon, and the long impending, and now apparently inevitable, war with Russia, has actually turned the public attention towards those among the neighbours of this vast Empire, who are likely either to assist or to thwart her in the present juncture. The Caucasian tribes have lost no time in evincing their hostility, and much in consequence has been written concerning them; but many of the publications on this subject are very far from correct, and are calculated to mislead persons unacquainted with those countries. I have, therefore, made the following extracts from notes and journals kept by me during a residence of nearly twenty years in those and the adjacent States, at which time I was intimately acquainted with several of the most influential among the chiefs, both of Georgia and Daghestan.

In a late publication it is erroneously stated, that all the Caucasian tribes speak the same language. Klaproth and others who have studied the subject, give seven as the number of totally different languages in use among them; and of these the Georgian alone is written. If any of the other tribes possess books, they will be in the Arabic character, which they adopted at the time they embraced Mahomedanism. The Lesghis followed the faith of Islam at a much earlier period than the Circassians and the people of Western Caucasus; who not only waged a long and bloody war with the Crim Tartars, but formed an alliance against them with the Russians during the reign of Peter the Great. They appeared at that time well inclined towards Christianity; but they are said to have been deterred from embracing it by the scandalous lives and general misconduct of some Greek priests sent into their country by Russia.

It would be both useless and unprofitable to inquire from what origin the Circassians and Abbasians are derived. Their language has no resemblance to any one known in Europe or in Asia; a similarity with the pronunciation of the Chinese has been fancied by some, but even this is very doubtful.

Since the conquest of the Crimea by the Russians, a considerable number of Tartars have emigrated and settled in Circassia, and these have not yet lost their original language, but speak both Circassian and Turkish. The chief town in the Circassian territory was Anapa, which, though taken more than once by the Russians, only passed actually under their Sovereignty in 1829, when it was taken, after a long siege, by Prince Menschikoff.

The Abbasians extend on both sides of the Caucasus, and from Anaklia, a fortress of Georgia, to near Anapa. They are a very wild and savage people, and held the Russian garrisons in a state of blockade as they formerly did the Turks. Their principal export trade consists of slaves, skins, and of dried meat, and wood. Sokum Kulla (or the slaughter-house) was their chief post, but it is simply an enclosure of four walls, about 400 yards of a side, without a ditch or flank defences, and was built by the Turks. The slaves were principally Georgians, carried off from Mingrelia and Imeretia; but they sold indiscriminately every person they could lay their hands upon.

The Abbasians are divided into a great number of small clans, and have no leading chief. Their forces are entirely infantry; and, if all could be united, would amount to 30,000 men.

The Circassians, who occupy the Great and Little Cabarda, once formed a powerful nation, though never united under one head. They have a number of hereditary chiefs, called Usdens; and the submission of their vassals is most perfect; the feudal laws exist in their worst form. It is seldom the Circassians make a combined movement, but they carry on a perpetual desultory war with Russia. Whenever a chief is elected, it is only for the time the expedition lasts; and his authority ceases on the return of the troops to their own country. Their troops consist almost entirely of cavalry; and, at one time, they could have sent 50,000 excellent horse into the field. I much doubt whether at present they could muster half that number. The combined forces of Circassia and Abbasia, assembled for the defence of Anapa, did not exceed 20,000 men.

The Circassians extend along the whole bank of the Cuban and the mountains as far as its eastern branch. The little Cabarda extends from the western sources of the Terek to a distance of twenty miles from that river. This is but a precarious possession of the Circassians; but Russia has not been able, hitherto, to establish posts with any degree of security; and the great military road which leads through this tract cannot be traversed without convoy and artillery.

From Vlad Caucas (the gates of the Caucasus) the mountains on both sides are occupied by the Ossatinians, speaking a different language; and, fortunately for Russia, still in the darkness of Paganism. Without the assistance of this nation, the Russians would never have succeeded in carrying the road across the Caucasus, nor in maintaining it even in the imperfect and unsatisfactory state it is at present. The posts are numerous, but are merely a very inferior kind of redoubt, which could easily be carried by assault by determined men.

Vlad Caucas is a considerable station, with a ditch and a rampart of earth, but it is not in a state to resist a powerful attack, even without artillery. From this place the route lies through the most frightful narrow defiles I ever beheld; the road has been made with great labour and difficulty, and runs along the edge of precipices which could be held by a few men against any number.

We now meet the tribes of the Mitistidja, of which the principal are the Ossatinians, the Ingush, the Bourleams, and the Kisti. These, with several minor clans, are Pagans, and, with a little management, would probably have been good subjects of Russia, as they are continually plundered, and carried into slavery by their Mahomedan neighbours, especially by the Chetchens, although a branch of their own race. They have not been well treated by Russia; still their dread of their Mahomedan neighbours compels them to court the Russians, and they would not serve against them even if they dared to do so.

The Chetchens extend along the Terek from its junction with the Sundja to the territory of the Tartar tribes of Yermont. They are most determined enemies of Russia; and General Yermoloff met with but trifling, if not doubtful, success, in two or three campaigns; he undertook against them, though they did not muster above 20,000 families. They, however, received assistance from the Lesghis; and this enabled them to hold out against a force they had, apparently, no means of resisting.

The Lesghis carry their slaves and merchandise through the country of the Chetches and Circassians to the Black Sea, and find means of exporting them from the coast of Abbasia into Turkey.

The Tartar tribes of Yakic and Yermoul do not make incursions into the Russian territory, and are not ill affected towards them. They were once governed by a chief, with the title of Osmei, who held his court in the town of Andis, and by whom Peter the Great and his Consort, Catherine I., were entertained, on that Monarch's advance into Persia.

From the southern branch of the Terek, including both sides of the Caucasus, is the country of Daghestan, inhabited by the four great tribes of the Lesghis—by far the most powerful and civilised portion of

the Caucasus. The four great divisions are—the Kasis Kamouks, the Kasi Kamouks, the Avars, and the Akouschi. Each of these tribes speaks a different language, bearing very little resemblance one to another. They are further divided into numerous clans; but the whole of the Lesghi race was formerly subject to one chief, called the Schumkhal, to whom all disputes among the tribes were referred, and to whom was entrusted the power of calling out the whole force of the State.

For many years I was intimately acquainted with Surkhi Khan, formerly Chief of the Kasi Kamouks. He was expelled from the Kasi Kamouk country by his nephew, assisted by the Russians, and retired with his family to Persia, where he was surrounded by the disaffected of all the Lesghi tribes; and, notwithstanding all the precautions of Russia, these men appeared to have no difficulty in keeping up a constant communication with their countrymen.

Surkhi Khan informed me the Kasis Kamouks reckoned 25,000 families, the Avars 32,000, without including the branches of their tribe inhabiting Balcar, Jar, and Elisoo, on the frontiers of Georgia, amounting to about 20,000 more, and rendering this the most numerous of all the Lesghi tribes; the Kasi Kamouks (Surkhi Khan's own tribe), and the Ak Louschas 12,000.

Originally the office of Shumkhal, as well as the chief of the four languages, was elective. He received his investiture from the King of Persia; and he (the Shumkhal) confirmed the election of the chiefs of the four great tribes. These offices, however, had become hereditary, and neither the Shumkhal nor the chiefs usually led the troops on any distant expedition; for that purpose a bullad (guide) was chosen, whose office expired with the campaign.

Hanway mentions that when the Lesghis solicited the assistance of Russia against Nadir Shah, they gave in a return of 64,000 men ready to take arms, and I do not think the number would be smaller at present. The Mountains of Daghestan, by which this part of the Caucasus is best known, are inhabited entirely by Lesghis; besides which, the lowlands, a considerable extent of country of great fertility, lying between the mountains and the Caspian, are occupied by Persian and Turkish peasants, who were formerly subject to the Lesghis, but are now under the Russian rule.

Many manufactures are carried to a high degree of perfection among the Lesghis. Their arms of every description are in the highest repute—fire-arms, sword-blades, and kangaris, much resembling the Scottish dirk—and their gunpowder is good and abundant. They have mines of lead and iron, which they work to advantage. Their felt and cloth cloaks are used all through Persia and Asia Minor, and even by the Russians and Georgians; and their gold and silver ornaments for sword-belts and saddlery find a ready sale in every market. They have, besides, schools, or colleges, bearing a high character for theological learning; and the Moolahs, or Mahomedan priests, throughout the whole Caucasian district have almost invariably received their education there.

I believe the office of Schumkhal has been abolished. In 1828 it was held by Mekdie, of the tribe of Avars, who still resided in some sort of state at Toski, between Derbend and Kishan. His submission to the Russians, and his connection with them, had, in a great measure destroyed his influence with the tribes; and though it was still sufficiently strong to induce the clans of which a list is given below, to send in their nominal submission to Russia, yet I doubt whether most of their best men would not be found among the followers of Schamyl. I have not been able to ascertain to what tribe this Chief belongs, or whether his name is now a European corruption of the title of Shumkhal, which it is probable he may have assumed. The whole of the Lesghis are ill-disposed towards Russia, and would certainly give no assistance against their own countrymen.

The following list was given me by Surkhi Khan:—Mehdie Shumkhal, of Torki; Ameer Khumsa, of Kitah; Ahmed, Sultan of Elisoo, on the frontier of Georgia; Aslar Beg (nephew of Surkhi Khan, of Kasi Komauk); Kasi Zitan, of Jar, near Georgia; Mohamed Bullad, of Balam. These Chiefs had, with the Shumkhal, given in their submission to Russia, but it could be but little relied upon. Those who refused submission were Achmet, of Zourl; Hussien Beg, of Kitoul; Kasi Mohamed, of Avar; Kasi Kullida, of Sir Khan; and the Chief of the Ak Kou-chas.

In fact the Caucasus now, as in all former ages, has made good the saying of Timour—"If a Sovereign is too prosperous, let him attack the Caucasus." Timour went farther towards the conquest of the mountains than any other Sovereign—but he lost 80,000 men in his different expeditions.

Nadir Shah's war in Daghestan cost more than the capture of Delhi, and he left 30,000 of his best troops there; yet, within twenty-five years afterwards, the father of my friend, Surkhi Khan, led a body of 20,000 Lesghis to within 30 miles of Tabreez.

The Georgian States, on the southern side of the Caucasus, may amount to 150,000 families; of whom, probably 50,000 are Armenians. The atrocities committed by the Turkish troops in the neighbourhood of Akkiska will oblige the whole of the Christian States to take up arms to defend their lives and families. Formerly, full 5000 Christian slaves were annually sold at Akkiska, and on the Turkish frontier. Had the Russians not occupied the country, it would have been depopulated, or the inhabitants would have been compelled to change their religion.

This was the case at Akkiska, which was once a Georgian city; and, subsequently, became the greatest scourge of that province. Numerous bands of Lesghis, Adehara, Kagi, and Turkish slave-hunters were established at Akkiska, Kars, and Batoum; and the nature of the country (rugged mountains, covered with forests) enabled these miscreants to penetrate into every part of Georgia, and carry off the people.

The town of Akkiska is open, and only defended by a small citadel. When attacked by Prince Paskewitch, it made a short, but desperate resistance, and suffered much; but few of the houses being capable of defence. The Roman Catholic church and enclosure resisted the attack for several hours, even though artillery was employed against it. The lower stories of the buildings are generally of stone, and very solid; but the upper part was almost invariably of wood; and, therefore, easily set on fire; when they, of course, became untenable. The women and children had taken refuge in the citadel; and, the more, escaped the destruction which so justly fell upon the male population. A Russian general officer was killed by a shot fired through a hole in the roof of a terraced house; but the total loss of the Russians did not exceed 500 men. The loss of the Turks must have been much more extensive.

The south-eastern shores of the Black Sea are inhabited by the Adehara and Lagi, who have no connection with the Lesghis. They are the best soldiers of Asia Minor, and the most determined banditti. During the last war, the Russians were defeated with great loss, near Batoum; and this tract of country is probably stronger than the Caucasus. These two tribes never were subdued by the Turks—it is probable their country being of so little value, was its protection—but it is, or was, the resort of all the bad characters of the neighbouring states. Batoum, though not a port, has excellent anchorage, and vessels can lie very near the shore, which is not the case with any other port on the northern or eastern side of the Black Sea.



Among the most touching forms of decoration are those which blend themselves with the universal clinging of the human spirit to the mortal remains of the departed—loved in life, and cherished even beyond the grave. Almost every land can furnish illustrations of the prevailing tendency to which we refer. The Japanese deck with flowers the "eternal mansion;" and the Turks perforate the monumental slabs spread over those who shall be seen no more, in order that a natural growth of bloom shall spring up through the apertures; and that the buds, so nourished by the grave and set free to the winds of heaven, shall shed their fragrance and strew their petals around the Moslem "Cities of Silence." In Père-la-Chaise, the tomb of Abelard and Heloise, with numerous others, has its tributary offering in the shape of the adorning wreath. At the Chinese annual festival, in honour of the dead, their repulchres are adorned with streamers of various hues. Sometimes the grave is but a conical mound of earth; it is then simply crowned with a tall plant of fine waving grass. Another favourite mode of beautifying the final resting place is the planting of wild roses, which, spreading over and twining about the grave, cover it in the course of time with a mass of pure white blossoms. Their dead are sometimes kept in dwelling-houses for a number of years, enclosed in varnished coffins richly embellished. The funeral processions of the great are very magnificent; and at the interment of a favourite brother of one of their emperors, we read of canopies of cloth of gold, with other gorgeous apparel. A principal object in such processions is the inscribed tablet—destined ultimately to take its place in the "Hall of Ancestors"—which is often carried in a richly gilded and ornamented chair. The Greek women arrayed their dead in the richest garments, and crowned the head with flowers. It was then borne from the chamber of death into the vestibule of the house, over the doorway of which were suspended laurel and myrtle, and other branches of foliage. It was then deposited with the Greeks in vaulted sepulchres of their departed friends, habitually, and to some extent lawfully and decent, marked off by a columnar enclosure. It is stated that at a public funeral in the city of Athens, the body was placed in a coffin made of silver, covered with golden leaves, and encased in a wooden box, lined with velvet, and surrounded with garlands. As the funeral procession passed through the streets, all eyes were turned to gaze upon the corpse, which lay almost motionless. Even after the passage, we are told, the people pressed round under the feet of the bearers of the bier, and sought to catch a late look at the corpse as it disappeared beneath the ground. With solemn music, and the beating of drums, the funeral train proceeded slowly along the path, and the people followed behind, crying out, "My countryman! my countryman!" and waving their hands and heads, while the funeral march continued. The funeral procession, however, did not end there; the body was laid in state in the temple of Minerva, where it remained for three days, and during that period the people came to view it, and offered prayers for the soul of the deceased. After the third day, the body was taken to the tomb, and buried in the earth. The funeral rites of the Greeks were thus both simple and grand, and they reflected the high character of the nation.

The master is turned to ashes!"





"SPRING."

ALTO-RELIEFOS, BY ALEXANDER MUNRO.\*

THE spirit of Spring unto the woods hath flown;  
Like love—the untiring, ministering to death—  
She stands, with Heaven's own light around  
he thrown,  
Feeding the violets with her patient breath!  
They, bursting from their clay-cold wintry bed,  
Spurn the forsaken earth where late they  
grew

But to give back—like memories of the dead—  
The soul of sweetness born in them anew!  
Fair are ye in your lowly-hidden vale,  
Children of Nature's bounty, blest and blessing,  
Returning soft on every loaded gale  
Your grateful odours to the Spring's caressing;  
Pure as that one wild flower of youth's brief day,  
Whose sweetness time nor change can steal away!



"SUMMER."

JOY! for the Summer's smile is now at hand,  
And flowers grow voiceful as the breezes hush;  
And sweetest, loveliest lady of the land,  
The Rose is queen, and ruleth with a blush!  
The airy butterfly is on the wing  
Robed in the colours of the golden day,  
Luring, like pleasure through its mazy ring,  
The heedless steps that chase it on its way.

And youthful hearts, whose hopes are bright and  
brief,  
Where fairy forms o'er circled meads sweep by,  
Are met to choose between the "Flower and  
Leaf."  
All mingled harmonies of sea and sky,  
Offering up notes of incense, fill the air;  
Joy is on earth—and gladness everywhere

\* Mr. Munro exhibited at the Royal Academy last season four small alto-reliefos in plaster, representing the Seasons; which, despite their comparatively diminutive dimensions, were not overlooked by those having an eye to discover real merit, even when buried in the obscurity of the miserable pantry which the Royal Academy appropriates to the department of sculpture. We may here observe that the mode so exhibited were merely the studies for larger works in marble, which, we understand, the young artist has executed, to fill four panels in the terrace front of the Duke of Sutherland's mansion of Cliefden, near Maidenhead, built for his Grace by Sir Charles Barry. And most appropriate to the purpose are they, in our opinion; the subjects being drawn from incidents in rural life, and pleasingly illustrating the vicissitudes of climate to which we are subjected in the course of the year. "Spring" is typified by a lamb, which three young children are decking with field flowers; above, the trees are just beginning to put forth their foliage, whilst young birds flit and frolic in mid-air. In "Summer," we have a charming group of children—two boys and a girl—the latter sits as a little queen in the midst; one of the boys covers her with a wreath of roses, whilst the other, less forward, reclining lowly at her feet, renders her a single flower. "Autumn" takes us into the vineyard—the fruits of which are being gathered by three boys; whilst the fourth, who is sprawling on the ground, receives some of the spoil. In "Winter,"

we have a young girl riding on a goat, which a boy is urging onward; whilst his brother trudges behind with a faggot of wood on his back. The trees are leafless, and the blast blows bitter cold. The children bend forward to make head against it, and the little girl makes a vain attempt to wrap herself up against its fury. All these groups are very spirited in design, and graceful in outline; full of contrast in the arrangement, yet sufficiently in unison as to the idea to make a very compact and perfect series.

#### "FISHING-BOATS IN A SQUALL." BY TURNER. IN THE BRIDGEWATER GALLERY.

By the kind permission of the Earl of Ellesmere, we this week produce an Engraving of a remarkable picture, by Turner, and commonly known as the "Bridgewater Turner." As this great artist, in many of his works, emulated the sunny skies of Claude, so, in the work before us, he competed with the renowned sea-pieces of Vandervelde; and it is as a sort of companion to a picture by the latter celebrated master that it occupies the site allotted to it in Bridgewater House. It is painted

in the artist's early and best style, and is a production of remarkable power and singular effect. The sea in the foreground, lashed by the impetuous gusts of a land squall, is broken into foam, forming a broad but chequered mass of subdued light; the sails of the two boats appearing in the midst in still higher light. The coming storm has not yet reached the offing, where some ships of large class ride proudly at anchor.

An able and judicious critic, Mr. Burnet, in his handsome volume "Turner and his Works," thus sums up the comparison between this picture and the Vandervelde with which it is held in competition:—

In comparing the two pictures, as works of art, Vandervelde's must have the preference as far as priority of composition is concerned; but Turner has had the boldness to tell the same story, clothing it with all the grandeur and sublimity of natural representation. The light and shade is very excellent; the mass of dark sky brought in contrast with the sail of the advancing boat, is broad in the extreme. I may here notice that the work is in beautiful preservation, and painted with a full, bold pencil of colour; it is on a rough canvas, without any coquetting between oil or water-colour. In this respect it is one of Turner's most genuine works, and, certainly, in his best time; for, had he never painted another picture, this would stamp him as the greatest artist in this department of the art.



FISHING-BOATS IN A SQUALL.—PAINTED BY J. M. W. TURNER, P.A.—FROM THE ELLESMERE GALLERY.





"AUTUMN."

ALTO-RELIEVOS, BY ALEXANDER MUNRO.



"WINTER."

So soon departed is the Summer's prime,  
And lo! comes Autumn with his laden brow,  
Of all the kindred seasons by stern Time  
Most prized. Like a red sun down-dying low,  
His is the crowning grace of all things fair.  
Amid those locks whereon the night-dew weeps  
Float the vine-tendrils through the burthened air:  
His voice with harvest hymns rich concert keeps;

And glad as love that hath forgot its dreaming  
In the heaped fullness of mature delight,  
He cometh;—from his steps long shadows steal-  
ing,  
Softer than sleep on sorrow's aching sight.  
Though Earth's more quickening tides have ceased to  
flow,  
Deep beauty lingers where the leaves lie low.

LONE Patriarch of the year! thy step hath come  
To steal sweet Autumn from our yearning  
eyes,  
And chase all Summer memories from our home:  
Grey-headed priest of ancient prophecies!  
Thou dost foretel us of the coming time  
When Spring's first dews shall the green earth be  
steeping,

And the glad hive-bee haunt with early chime  
The snow-drop, yet beneath thine altars sleeping.  
Thou stand'st, a rock between two changing streams—  
Mysterious tides!—the coming and the past:  
Grave of dead flowers! thou cradlest the beams  
Which make each new world fairer than the last;  
And scatterest snows above the grateful sod,  
Better to trace the footsteps of a God!—MRS. HERVEY

#### THE BRITISH INSTITUTION WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS. (SECOND NOTICE.)

We now resume our examination of this Exhibition in more detail than we attempted in our last.

The "place of honour," as it is termed—that over the chimney-piece of the North Room—is occupied by a large picture by Inskipp, entitled, "Coiners." It is a group of four figures. Two men, at a table—adepts at the trade—are exhibiting the process of making crown-pieces out of pewter pots to a novice, who appears to be a man on town "out of luck;" and triumphantly appealing to him to assist them in "passing" the spurious coin. The latter looks rather reluctant—dubious, perhaps, of the result; and that there is a consciousness of danger shared by them

all is shown by the expression of the female, who is looking anxiously through the garret-window into the recesses of the court below. It cannot be pretended that this picture is either very agreeable or instructive in the subject; but the execution of it is, in some respects, clever—particularly the figure of the woman, about whom there is a suggestive aspect of melancholy, seen though a subdued medium. The same artist has also two female studies, in which his peculiar "manner" in colouring is unflinchingly adhered to. In "A Country Girl" (80) the prevailing hues are those of green, brown, and yellow; in the "Bourgeois" (169) we have a lady of florid complexion, dressed in black silk, with a dab of scarlet ribbon or gauze in her black head gear—the colours in both pictures being laid on broadly and rather coarsely.

Closae at hand to Inskipp's "Coiners," is a pretty little contribution from T. Creswick, entitled the "Kingfisher's Haunt" (1)—a cool, um-

brageous dell, with a bright little stream trickling along; a dapper kingfisher perched on a rock in the very middle of the picture, where his bright red plumage singles itself out like a coal of livid fire yet lingering on a dark neglected hearth. "One who has Braved the Battle and the Breeze" (2), by H. J. Pidding, is a veracious portrait of a Greenwich pensioner—a personage who at this particular crisis must be looked upon with more than usual interest and respect, and who evidently thinks no "small beer" of himself. From his rubicund and weather-beaten countenance, the eye alights painfully upon a pale, unhealthy face of "Ophelia" (5):—

Alas! sweet lady.

Her sickly hue, truth to say, partakes more of pearl-powder than internal emotion. Nevertheless, as a specimen of careful painting, this picture



THE ROCKY PATH OF A MOUNTAIN BURN.—PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



is creditable to the known talent of the artist (W. G. Frost). "L'Allegro" (24), by the same artist, is a more cheerful subject, and more healthily treated—a small group of dancers, full of life, and the colouring brilliant and harmonious.

F. Goodall won so many golden opinions by his picture of the "Royal Water-party at Hampton Court," in the Academy Exhibition last year, that he has been tempted (probably by a handsome commission) to produce a *refranchimento* of some of the component parts of it in a smaller work, entitled "Feeding the Swans" (46). The pompous nigger holding the plate of cake is the identical of his prototype; but the rest of the figures are fewer in number, and less important in character; and the incident altogether less striking. The finish, too, is not so high.

The above is not the only case of making up old materials in the present Exhibition; indeed, we are struck with the unusual number of instances in which the exhibitors have evidently resorted to old and favourite studies, rather than seek for new subjects. Everybody remembers—and with well-merited admiration—Sant's beautiful little picture of the Infant Samuel in last year's Academy Exhibition. Well he has here reproduced the same pretty and intelligent little boy in the character of a "Youthful Artist;" the full, speaking eye, and the noble pose, being nearly the same—some paint-brushes and colours alone indicating the change of circumstance. "Melancthon Discovered in the act of Rocking his Infant's Cradle" afforded A. Johnston the subject of a good picture for the Academy last year; and here we have it repeated by him and very similarly treated. In Rothwell's beautiful group of a mother and child, also, under the name of "Contemplation" (213)—so admirable for expression, and the round and tender finish of the flesh—we surely recognise a repetition of a very charming picture last year exhibited by him at the Academy. The number of "Interiors," with old women making lace, old men drinking beer and playing cards, boys droning over dog-eared spelling-books, babies in cradles, &c., which come out year after year, without material alteration or improvement is really marvellous; yet there is a public for them all.

Mr. Sant, whose metamorphosis of the "Infant Samuel" we have just spoken of, and who is generally very successful with female studies, has one in the present Exhibition, in which he is not so happy as usual. It is supposed (58) to represent the "Woman taken in Adultery;" at the moment after her persecutors had been rebuked by the Saviour—

And Jesus was left alone, and the woman standing in the midst.

The woman alone is represented; but, except for the inscription in the catalogue, we should never have identified her. Perhaps, it may be observed, that it would be hardly possible to identify this person, wholly removed from the materials which constitute and illustrate the impressive incident in which she was concerned; but the study before us would not be a successful one, even if introduced as part of a group-picture on the subject. There is no Scriptural impressiveness about the character; the attitude is constrained and inappropriate, and the expression by no means that of shame and contrition. The colouring is a mixture of blue and buff—a compound Mr. Sant is rather fond of, and which, though it comes out pretty well against a bright healthy skin, illumined with radiant smiles, is trying in the extreme to a sallow complexion and uncomfortable mien, which we find here.

Sir George Hayter has produced a very carefully-painted picture—"The Arrest of Cardinal Wolsey for High Treason" (73). The event is narrated by Stow:—

In the year 1530 Cardinal Wolsey was at Cawood Castle, preparing for his installation at York, as Archbishop; when the Earl of Northumberland received the King's warrant to go and arrest him, which he proceeded to do, followed by a great body of the gentlemen of his household and the surrounding country. . . . The Cardinal met the Earl on the stairs, and took him up into his apartments; but, finding that they were followed by the Earl's retinue, from thence he led him into his bed-chamber, and they being there all alone, the Earl said unto the Cardinal, with a soft voice, laying his hand upon his arm, "My Lord Cardinal, I arrest you of high treason;" which words marvellously astonished the Cardinal, who never recovered from the shock. He died a few days subsequently at Leicester Abbey, on his way to the Tower of London.—*Stow's Annals*, p. 566-7.

Where this picture chiefly fails is in the figure of Northumberland, which is tame and lackadaisical, more like a Bond-street dandy in plate-armour than a knight of the sixteenth century; and the manner in which he lays his mailed hand upon the arm of the Cardinal, is as if he were gently enforcing an invitation to dinner "at the club," instead of to "a chop" at the Tower. On the other hand, the astonishment and wild terror of the Cardinal are unmistakeably real, but painfully humiliating. Sir George also exhibits a "subject for the Te Deum Laudamus," incribed "The glorious company of the Apostles praise thee" (a group of three heads in a circle), which, probably, would engrave profitably; and the "Portrait of the Queen taking the Coronation Oath" (the Archbishop of Canterbury being seen partially in the gloom of the background), which is a ready well known by the large engraving published of it.

Mr. Glass, whose "Night March" attracted considerable notice last season, has indulged in a subject of a very similar character on the present occasion; which he has elaborated upon even a larger surface of canvas. It represents "A Raid on the Scottish Border," and consists of three pictures united in one frame. In the "Rendezvous" we observe the marauding chieftain proceeding at early morning to the foray, surrounded by his kinsmen and dependants; on the opposite side, in the "Return," we find the predatory heroes making their way homeward at eventide, laden with booty, and having prisoner a young girl, who sits in melancholy mood on the back of a pony, her hands tied before her, and little wotting of the sidelong and significant glances directed at her by the victorious chief, to whom she has fallen an enviable prize. In the middle compartment, which is of larger dimensions than the other two, we have the "Rescue," at dead of night; the hero of the day is pursued by a valorous and devoted knight—the steeds of both fiery hot and foaming—who overtakes him, and with well-directed pistol, aimed at his very teeth, finishes his evil and hateful career. The whole is "stagy" and extravagant; but will, nevertheless, command the attention of those who like bustle and excitement.

Pickersgill exhibits a half-length figure of "Laban" (85), which is carefully studied as relates to costume, and generally executed with much firmness of pencil; but the expression is tame, and the character, albeit not free from cunning, is not sufficiently historical to identify it with Laban, in preference to any other of the Patriarchs. On the opposite wall this painstaking artist has another imaginary figure subject—"The Favourite Knight" (167), who stands erect, clothed in polished steel armour, his helmet in his hand, as if in the act of receiving the honours of victory. There is a confident air about the stalwart hero; but there is little attempt at the chivalrous ideal in the character of those features, and that short-cropped hair. The armour is admirably painted; the sharpness and colour of the material being perfectly realised.

Those who are addicted to sentiment, even when run mad, will mightily enjoy a representation by A. H. Heath, of "The Princess Ida, discovering that she, too, has a heart" (233); and, upon that discovery, being "about to yield to the voice of love:" an event thus touchingly described in Tennyson's "Princess:"—

[Princess, speaking faintly]

If you be what I think you, some sweet dream,  
I would not ask you to fulfil yourself;  
But if you be that Ida whom I knew,  
I ask you nothing; only, if a dream,  
Sweet dream, be perfect. I shall die to-night.  
Stoop down and seem to kiss me ere I die.

The poor Prince, as he utters this affecting appeal, reclines uncomfort-

ably on a cushioned sofa; his face of a shockingly unwholesome hue and his glazed eyes fixed imploringly upon the Princess, who stands struggling violently with the awkward discovery touching the possession of a heart, which she has just made; the blood has flown to her face, her eyes roll vaguely, and, though still averted from her prostrate victim, it is very evident that she will shortly be subdued to comply with his last and not very extravagant request. Oh, cruel Princess! How could you have so long trifled with the feelings of one who has "loved not wisely, but too well;" and who, swan-like, dies so musically?

"A Staff in Old Age" (65), by Alexander Craig, is a picture of considerable dimensions, representing an old woman, of extremely marked features, hobbling along, and resting her hand upon the shoulder of a little chubby boy: a purely domestic subject, treated with extreme homeliness, and some crudeness of manner.

"The Golden Age" (44), by L. W. Desanges, exhibits a golden-haired girl, dressed in purest white, and tricked out with flowers, looking full-face at the spectator, with an expression of unalloyed youthful pride and enjoyment. This is another appeal to domestic sentiment, prettier in itself, and more ornate in execution, than the last.

A. Montalba produces a manufactured landscape piece, with distant ruins, &c.; very elaborate in detail, but formal and artificial in style; with the imposing inscription affixed upon it:—

States fall, Arts fade, but Nature doth not die.—BYRON.

the precise application of which to the work under consideration we are at a loss to understand. Is it the decline of Art, or the surviving principle of Nature, that the Artist pretends to illustrate in it?

P. A. Daniel exhibits a rather extraordinary production, by no means destitute of merit, though somewhat *outré* in structure, it is a small picture, and represents

The weird sisters, hand in hand,  
Posters of the sea and land.

They are grouped in a knot, back to back, and form a sort of  
(Continued on page 180.)

## NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Pianoforte playing has become so much a matter of exhibition, such an accumulation of feats calculated to show off the exhibitor's manual dexterity, that we seldom see one of the foreign lions of the day sit down to the instrument without making up our mind to bear half an hour's martyrdom as patiently as we may; and the case is still worse when the young lady pupils of these fashionable *virtuosi* contribute their sweet sounds to the entertainment of an evening party, for they can only scramble awkwardly through difficulties which the professor can at least execute. To hear a piece of clear, melodious music played on the pianoforte nicely and expressively, without show or pretension, is a pleasure which is heightened by its comparative rarity. But it is a pleasure still to be met with. Among our professional pianists there are some—and of high eminence—who have the courage to resist the inroads of noise and nonsense, who compose and perform pure and classical music, and who, in their capacity of instructors, communicate their own good taste and sound judgment to their pupils. When we meet with a new composition by Sterndale Bennett, Lindsay Sloper, Benedict, or Osborne, we are sure that we shall find it something very different from the mountains of pianoforte music which load the counters of the publishers. We have just picked out, as instances, a few gems of sterling value, which will give great pleasure to every cultivated taste.

There are, in the first place, "Six Songs by William Sterndale Bennett, arranged for the pianoforte," by the composer; and a "Capriccio in A minor, for the pianoforte," by the same author; both published by Messrs. Addison and Hollier. The six songs, in their original vocal form, are well known and generally admired, having been often sung at the best concerts, and in private circles. As now arranged, to be played on the pianoforte alone, they are charming little pieces, like Mendelssohn's famous "Lieder ohne Worte" (songs without words), to which some of them are scarcely inferior. "The May-dew," "Forget-me-not," "To Chloe in Sickness," are especially charming. The "Capriccio in A minor," is also a delightful little morceau; it is quite simple and easy to execute, but full of feeling and beauty; and, from its grace and vocal expression, it, too, may be called a song without words.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper is another English musician who well sustains the best school of his art. His taste and style have been formed on the purest models, and he disdains to sacrifice to the fashionable frivolities of the day. One of his most recent productions is a "Sonata in A, for the Piano and Violin" (published by Addison and Hollier)—a most masterly work. It is on the largest scale of this species of composition, every movement being fully developed and highly wrought. It opens with an Allegretto Soave in A, two four time, of a smooth and tranquil character, full of graceful, flowing melodies for the violin, which contrast finely with the full chords and florid passages of the piano. There is then a short movement in the slow minuet-time—the most graceful, we think, of all measures—which was so much employed by the older masters; but, in modern music, has almost been superseded by the rapid and flighty scherzo. Mr. Sloper's use of it is most happy; his Minuet is in the measure to which ladies danced when dancing had much more dignity and elegance than it has now. There is next an Adagio in C, in which a broad and flowing melody played on the violin and richly accompanied by the piano, has the effect of a fine Italian song. The piece terminates with a brilliant presto, in the rapid movement of the Neapolitan saltarello. This Sonata demands able performers; but we have now amateurs, both on the piano and the violin, who could execute it very respectably. We find also several lighter pianoforte pieces of Mr. Sloper's which have just appeared. There is "A River Scene, a romanza" (Addison and Hollier) which is in the smooth and flowing style indicated by its title; there are "May-lilies" (Chappell) and "Day Spring" (Campebell and Ranford), which are companion pieces, though issued by different publishers. They are both exquisitely light and delicate; and there is a "Bolero" (Cramer, Beale and Co.), a brilliant movement, of which the theme is in the style of a Spanish dance.

Mr. Benedict has so well earned and so long enjoyed his high reputation, that the bare mention of a new composition from his pen is a sufficient recommendation of it to every real amateur. He has lately produced two little pieces called "Evening Thoughts," which we can imagine to be really what their title indicates, the unpremeditated effusions of a musician of genius, giving himself up to his thoughts and feelings, and expressing them in the language of his art. The one, in E, is a soft and soothing strain with a few passing touches of sadness; the other, in C minor, is fitful and agitated with striking effects produced by sudden transitions and abrupt modulations. In respect to execution they are simple and easy; but the performer, to give them effect, must catch some of the poetical spirit which inspired the composer. Another new piece of his is a "Rondo Capriccioso" in D, full of brilliancy and fancy.

In addition to these pieces several works for the pianoforte, of a very high order have recently appeared from the pen of M. Silas, a young composer, who has greatly distinguished himself, both in vocal and instrumental music. Among them the most remarkable are a Duet in C, for two performers, a short and simple piece, consisting of only one movement, a melodious and charming andante; and a set of "Romances sans Paroles"—each of which is a beautiful and expressive song, with a rich accompaniment, quite worthy of companionship with the "Songs without Words" of Mendelssohn. These pieces (which are published by Cramer, Beale, and Co.) will be found equally improving and delightful to the young performer.

The pieces which we have selected as the subjects of this notice are specimens of the kind of music which we would desire to see in the hands of amateurs—of the fair sex especially, whose musical attainments ought to give nothing but delight to their families and friends, but often prove (as is too well known to be the case) a domestic and social infliction. For one piece such as we have described, a hundred are published, and put by fashionable teachers into the hands of their pupils, which are mere clusters of unmeaning notes, unworthy of the name of music. Hence it happens that a pianoforte-playing young lady is often looked upon as little better than a nuisance; but the case would be very different if our pianoforte playing ladies could be made generally to understand that music has no beauty and can give no delight unless it have simplicity, melody, and expression.

## LITERATURE.

THE HISTORY OF THE DRESS OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Lieut.-Colonel JOHN LUARD. Illustrated with Fifty Drawings. Royal 8vo. Clowes and Sons.

The object of this book is double, as it proposes—first, to give a history of the costume of the British army; and, secondly, to bring forward certain proposed reforms in the present dress of our soldiery. The first of these is an interesting subject; and the second is a very important one; and we need hardly observe, that each requires a very distinct kind of knowledge in the writer who treats of it. In treating of the first, Colonel Luard is merely a compiler; and we will not conceal that he falls into the usual errors to which mere compilers are liable, and to which they are the more liable in treating of this particular class of subjects, because there can hardly yet be said to be any perfect treatise on it which is acknowledged as an undoubted authority. Several persons in this country have written upon the subject of ancient armour, as well as upon costume in general; most of these works are valuable for their engravings, and many of them for some new information which they have supplied; but each successive writer has obtained some new facts that show the errors of his predecessors. Any one, therefore, who—not really possessing the knowledge which is derived from personal research, and which constitutes the antiquary—takes these writings of others as his materials, and considers them all as authorities, is in perpetual danger of taking error for truth, and of making confused what was definite enough in the mind of the original writer. It is now, for instance, generally allowed among scholars that the works of Sir Samuel Meyrick, though valuable for their engravings, and for other materials they contain, are full of errors, and it is only the engravings which we can use with any safety. Again, even the engravings themselves in such works—or we may more justly say the original monuments from which they are taken—are calculated to lead into great errors those who have not that experience in the subject to be able to appreciate them. These original monuments are of two kinds—representations in the illuminations and sketches in contemporary manuscripts, which are our chief authorities during the earlier and a very large period of our history; and the armour and arms themselves, which, being often preserved, assist us for the later period with sculptured monumental effigies, in which the portions of the armour are represented with great exactness. In the first of these classes of monuments we are obliged to trust to unskilful artists, who endeavoured to make what they meant distinctly understood by exaggerating all the prominent features and neglecting the others; and this, sometimes, to such a degree as to present us with forms which it would be quite ridiculous to imagine ever really existed. It is evident, too, that these artists often took for their model particular examples which excited attention at the moment, because they were exceptions to the general rule. Moreover, most of our collections of such monuments are made up of specimens from different countries, which, unfortunately, have not always been kept distinct; and thus we are again liable to be led astray. The great mass of illuminated manuscripts from which the illustrations to our ordinary books of English costume are taken, were executed in France and in Flanders, and no doubt represented what existed in those countries. This, with careful discrimination, would not lead to very serious errors, as there can be no doubt that, through many ages, the fashions of France, Flanders, and England resembled each other very closely, and moved on almost *pari passu*. This applies to the general style, but it is evident that, if we should take as a model of the costume of a certain period some example which was an exaggeration in France, we might probably give as the costume in England at a given period forms which never existed in this country at all. This is especially the case with armour in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when it had attained its highest degree of ornamentation, and when the particular design of each suit was ruled by accident and by the caprice of the individual for whom it was made, or of him who made it.

Colonel Luard, as a compiler from works of which he was not able always to attest the truth, falls, less from inadvertency than from inability to avoid it, into abundant errors of all these descriptions. Thus, we believe that the notion adopted without question by Colonel Luard (p. 2) that the weapons of the Britons were all made of bronze is now exploded; and the brass swords and spears he speaks of as found in the Thames at Kingston and elsewhere are doubtless Roman. Thus, again, in the figures of Anglo-Saxon military costume, he has totally mistaken the form of the boss of the Anglo-Saxon shield, which was a characteristic feature; as well as the form of the Saxon sword, and the manner of hanging it to the body. He is equally wrong in the form he has given to the Norman sword, and in other parts of the dress—we have in his engravings Normans clad as Normans certainly never were; and we might go through the earlier half of the book, and point out mistakes of this description till we were tired. They are, we repeat, necessary mistakes in all such compilations; and we are inclined to be the less severe upon them here, because the general view of the subject seems to us sufficiently good to form an introduction to the more important part of the book—that of modern military costume. We think, indeed, it would have been quite as well if, instead of attempting to treat the history of military costume during the middle ages elaborately, for which he had not the requisite learning, Colonel Luard had given a shorter and more simple sketch of it.

The question of British and Roman arms and armour has little to do with that of the subsequent period. When the Saxons settled in Britain, like the various Teutonic tribes in the other provinces, they appear to have adopted generally the civil costume of the Romans; but they certainly preserved their own military costume and arms. The military costume was, in fact, the national costume of the people. It was simple enough, consisting of a spear, a long, broad, two-edged sword, and a knife (not, as Colonel Luard calls it, a dagger). The large round shield, with the cap for the head, served the purpose of defensive armour. In the early Saxon poetry, ring-armour and twisted armour are spoken of; but they seem to have been only worn by great chiefs, perhaps mainly for ostentation; and it is a remarkable fact that, in the very numerous early Anglo-Saxon graves which have been opened, in which the dead were buried in their complete military dress, with all their arms, we are not aware that any decided traces of defensive armour for the body have yet been found. As far as we can judge, the dress and arm of the soldier underwent very little change during the whole Anglo-Saxon period. After the entrance of the Normans, the use of defensive armour became general; and it soon became an article of show, and went through changes of fashion in the same way as the civil costume. The effect of these changes of fashion was to make it more and more cumbersome and embarrassing, until what was originally meant as a safeguard was found to be an inconvenience and an impediment, and it was found necessary to lay it aside, or at least to carry it only partially on the field of battle. In fact, a battle between men cased in steel as we see them in old pictures, and as the armour remains to verify, must have been, to use a trivial phrase, very slow work. For a while the armour of the same country at the same period seems to have presented a tolerably uniform appearance, but at a later period this could not have been the case. The mass of the army, however, was never clothed in this cumbersome manner. The common fighting man, who followed his chief to battle, was required to have a defensive coat or jacket, and cap, made usually of leather or of some thick stuff, and certain arms. Uniformity of colour or form was not specifically required, but each man wore his usual clothes, and as the dress itself of the class of society which served in this manner was tolerably uniform, and as the jacket and cap, as well as the arms, being made by certain manufacturers for one particular purpose, were naturally uniform in shape and material, a body of regular troops probably then presented nearly as uniform an appearance as at present. This state of things seems to have continued down to nearly the end of the seventeenth century. The common soldiers wore a tolerably uniform dress, because the tailors never thought of making them of other than one usual form and one usual material; but, for a long time after armour was laid aside, the officers seem to have studied uniform in their own dress no further than regarded those articles of warlike equipment which were always alike. What we now understand by the term military uniform, and that which forms the chief object of Colonel Luard's volume, seems to have been introduced about, or very little before, the beginning of the last century. It was no longer the national costume, with the addition of the equipments of war, but it was the costume of the army. The change in this costume, which, to judge by pictures and caricatures, was ridiculous enough, was by no means so great during the whole period of the last century as it has been, through



the various attempts at improvement, during the subsequent fifty years; and there seems to be a general impression that there is still much room to alter it for the better.

We are amused with the tone of the various communications which the announcement of Col. Luard's intention to publish a book on this subject seems to have drawn from many officers in the British army, and from which he has printed extracts in his preface. Most of them express decided dissatisfaction at the present state of things. Some wish that more attention should be paid to the change of dress required by the different climates in which British troops are required to serve. Some of these complainants are all for utility, others for appearance. A cavalry officer is of opinion that there should be "no distinction of light and heavy cavalry;" a guardsman hopes the colonel "will say nothing against the bearskin cap;" and another urges the necessity of regimental white jackets for India. Others condemn almost every article of the present dress of the army; while we have every variety of suggestion for its improvement. A few correspondents appear to have been alarmed at the very idea of innovation; and one "distinguished officer," expresses rather confidently the opinion that "such a work as this will have no effect, but to make young officers dissatisfied with their present dress!"

Colonel Luard has fairly considered the soldier's dress at all periods which furnish sufficient materials for appreciating it, with its inconveniences, as well as its conveniences. The real question, however, which he undertakes to discuss, lies chiefly within the last century and a half, during which he gives in his plates and letterpress sufficient information to enable his readers to appreciate the judgment at which he has arrived. He has a right to speak as an experienced judge himself, for he tells us that "during the Peninsular War, he wore the heavy dragoon cocked-hat, as well as the heavy dragoon helmet; at the battle of Waterloo, the light dragoon shako; at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore, in India, the Lancer cap; since that time, both in England and in India, he has worn the staff cocked-hat." His own proposal, while it simplifies their dress, goes to assimilate, greatly, the costume of the different descriptions of troops. He proposes a helmet of simple construction, to serve with very slight variation, for the cavalry and the infantry. In the dress, also, there is to be a close similarity, in all descriptions of troops, cavalry and infantry, with a total absence of everything cumbersome or unnecessarily inconvenient to the person. It would be difficult, however, to give any exact notion of Colonel Luard's proposed military costume, without copying his engravings, and we prefer sending our readers to the book itself. Whatever be the defects of Colonel Luard's "history" of the dress of the British soldier, his proposals for its improvement, are certainly deserving of attention. For this, as well as for the great mass of general information it contains, it deserves to be circulated through all branches of the service.

ROME, REGAL AND REPUBLICAN. By JANE MARGARET STRICKLAND. Edited by AGNES STRICKLAND, Author of "Lives of the Queens of England." Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.

What made Miss Strickland's success was a little combination of causes, which we will mention with great conciseness. First, her subject was good, and filled a neglected gap in our annals; secondly, she laboured manifestly in a conscientious spirit, both as regards the truths themselves, which it was necessary to set in a clear light; and as regards the amount of honest downright labour and research which the accomplishment of that object required. She not only wished to speak fairly, to tell the real truth, to overcome prejudices, however inveterate, and to dissipate errors, however popular, but she took all the pains incumbent on the adventurous writer who could undertake so arduous an enterprise. In the third place she was a lady, and her theme was woman. There were, doubtless, some subsidiary aids to obtain for her book a respectful and highly favourable reception. But we have indicated, as we believe, by far the most prominent causes of that rather remarkable success. We could not include in these any merits of a literary kind in the more immediate sense. She is by no means an eminently good writer; her style is prolix; her arrangement of topics is unskillful and confused; she has not the least pretensions to that species of eloquence of which even history admits. She is simply an honest woman, a lady determined to take the fair and just view, who has a good cause and a good subject, and who tells the truth about the one, and does not spoil or disfigure the other.

Her namesake, now publishing a work under her editorship, is still more deficient in all purely literary qualifications; and this without any of the extraneous advantages which protected and recommended the really valuable production of Miss Agnes Strickland. In so far as this first instalment of a new "family history of Rome" is concerned, the subject is not, by many degrees, so advantageous as that of the Queens of England. We cannot say that there is here a literary gap to be filled. Nor is it peculiarly a woman's subject—a book on eminent ladies, and ladies in whose history the English public was of course interested, by national feelings. In the third place, so far from discerning here the evidences of painful and extraordinary research, the manifest proofs and fruits of conscientious and really valuable historic labour, for the elucidation of an obscure or miscomprehended theme, we have an exceedingly cursory compilation from the best-known parts of the best-known records on the best-known of all annals. We confess that we cannot see the great force or virtue of the title, by which the lady would justify this telling of a story badly, which has been already told so well and so often to us all. "A family history of Rome"—certainly the phrase is new—that is, these words thus arranged, are not prefixed to any former record. But is it meant that families, as families, have hitherto been debarred from an acquaintance with Roman history? That the mind of each member of the family, at his or her pleasure, has hitherto been instructed in this matter; but that the family mind, as something distinct and separate, is now for the first time to be rescued from ignorance on the subject? We should like to learn what is the family mind in this novel sense, in this startling view of its requirements and wants. Surely Miss J. M. Strickland does not mean merely that there are passages in Roman history which cannot, with propriety, be read aloud in the domestic circle. Alas! this can be said still more truly of English history; it can be said of all history. If her object be merely to leave out impurities, to give us an expurgated edition of the old story, she would have admitted the lowliness and exiguity of her humble design; and she would doubtless have taken some fine work already completed, and simply omitted from it what she deemed objectionable.

Still, we must not forget that this first volume forms really no part of her greater plan, and is but an introduction to the history of the early Christian Church. We have said that Miss Agnes Strickland, as a lady, was peculiarly felicitous in the choice of her subject. The present authoress is just as strangely unlucky, in the selfsame all-important particular; and if she write a good Church history, her glory will be all the greater.

The present volume we need not analyse. It extends from the foundation of Rome to just a century before Christ, to "Cornelia's proud maternity."

It has been our duty to hint that the authoress is the reverse of a good writer; and we really must say that it is not creditable to present a large work on such a theme to the public if it be not grammatically composed. That is the very least which we should have expected, when so many illustrious authors have preceded the new rectifier of them all. At page 308 this sentence occurs:—"Aware of the defect of Flaminia, whom he had heard was a rash, hot-headed man," &c.

Whom was? We thought few talked in this style; yet this book is written, corrected, and published in the same slipshod way throughout.

VICTORIA (LATE AUSTRALIA FELIX) OR PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. AN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE COLONY AND ITS GOLD MINES. By WILLIAM WESTGARTH. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

In 1834 the site of the city of Melbourne was a waste, in the occupation of a few score of wandering savages. The interior was only known to the neighbouring colonies by the reports of two adventurous stock-owners (Messrs. Hovell and Hume); and one settlement formed on the coast was at Portland Bay, by a whaling firm, consisted of a hut, and a furnace for boiling down their captures. In 1835 the first family crossed from the opposite shores of Tasmania. Very soon, in spite of the discouragement, and even direct opposition, of the Home Government, a flourishing colony of stockowners arrived with their flocks and herds, and established themselves on the rich pastures of Australia Felix, lying around the shores of Port Phillip. Wild speculation in land, a vast influx of emigration from England, profuse expenditure, were followed by a crisis of bankruptcy, in which almost all the dwellers in towns suffered. But while the unfortunate land-purchasers and enterprising merchants "were discharging their liabilities through the Insolvent Court, the grass was growing and the flocks and herds were multiplying;" and when the days of bankruptcy were forgotten, the Port Phillip district found itself endowed with a population of some 40,000 souls

(of whom 15,000 were settled in the town of Melbourne) a staple of export in the shape of the wool of some six million sheep, and a steady demand for labour at wages which ensured to the sober early independence. In the same period, the Port Phillip district acquired divers political and ecclesiastical rights, which were completed in 1852, by its erection into a separate province under the name of Victoria. It was in this full tide of solid, although not brilliant prosperity, that the gold discoveries of Ballarat and Mount Alexander followed, and more than rivalled the yield of the rivers and creeks of New South Wales. Two years have elapsed since the gold regions were first tapped, and now Victoria can number a population of 250,000 souls, of whom nearly 80,000, including the dwellers in tents, are to be found in and encamped round Melbourne, arriving and departing at the rate of thousands per week. The imports for the quarter ending 5th July, 1853, amount to £4,113,920; the exports to £2,111,886. The weekly wages of a skilled mechanic are from £7 to £10; those of a common labourer from £3 to £4.

The annual consumption of these well-paid workers (according to a calculation of the *Argus* colonial newspaper) is not less than 14 lb. of tea, 8 lb. of coffee, and 3½ lb. of tobacco each. The population is swelled by immigration from Europe at the rate of 40,000 a year, beside the natural increase consequent on early marriages and easy circumstances. With these solid elements of material prosperity, with a representative institution which affords the colonists virtual independence of the mother country, and what may be called the complete theory of Utopia, it must be confessed that Victoria is one of the most uncomfortable residences in the world for those who have been accustomed to the comforts of civilised life. Every man is actually dependent upon his own resources. Service is not to be had for love or money. Extravagant rents do not lead to the building of comfortable houses; much-needed public works are at a stand-still. Almost the only servants are broken-down clerks and ruined gentlemen. Judges black their own boots, and ladies wash and mangle. Dirt and misery are huddled together in the sight of the most wasteful profusion. Water-works, gas-works, roads, bridges, railroads, piers, quays, docks, churches, schools—all are wanting, and likely to be wanted; while diggers' wives walk forth gorgeous in yellow satin, crimson velvet, ostrich plumes, flowers, lace, and cachemere shawls over unpaved streets.

It is the rise, the progress, and the present condition of this strange colony of Victoria that Mr. Westgarth has undertaken to write; and he has had more than ordinary advantages for the task. He has resided many years in Melbourne, where he was one of the first merchants, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Legislative Council, and a man respected in private life for his zeal and liberality in promoting every religious, educational, or other movement likely to be of advantage to the colony which he has adopted as his permanent home. But, with these good qualities and assisting qualifications, we are sorry to find that Mr. Westgarth's work is a sad failure, whether regarded in a literary or a utilitarian point of view. It is very dull, much too long, contains very little information, and that information is conveyed in a style more than ordinarily involved and obscure. To the art of condensation he is a total stranger. In twelve chapters, of nearly five hundred pages, we search in vain for something that has not been told, and much better told, by writers who have preceded him, until we come to his visit to the Gold Diggings, and there his descriptions will not bear comparison with the letters of the correspondents of the leading journals of Sydney and this country; or with the simple, unaffected narrative of a lady, Mrs. Clacy.

The big books, in handsome type and brilliant binding, are becoming a nuisance. All that Mr. Westgarth has to say might have been much better said in 250 pages; but he is one more instance of the axiom that "easy writing is very hard reading." We remember hearing Mr. Justice Cresswell, when at the bar, tell a jury that they must not put too much trust in the evidence of a certain pretty witness; "for," said he, "pretty women can be very wicked." In the same style we would observe that respectable, impartial, industrious, honest men can be wonderfully prolix, circumlocutory, and pointless, even when treating very amusing subjects.

As a specimen of the style in which Mr. Westgarth fills page after page, we take the following sentences, in which he discusses the best mode of appointing a Colonial Governor:—

I will not pretend that the Home Government, as regards some particulars in its selections, has shown more care than might have emanated from the colonists. Perhaps, on the contrary, the former might be estimated to have fallen short in this respect. But, in faulty cases, there is, at all events, a less vulgar publicity—a certain dimness of antecedents that is so far favourable to outward appearances; and, although but a lame apology withal, this is decidedly, of two such cases, *ceteris paribus*, the best.

I am not desirous of ramifying the argument, and content myself, for the present, merely to hint at views that, ere long, will be enunciated far more distinctly and extensively. It is sufficient here to allude to principles rather than to allude to particular modes of carrying them out; but I would be satisfied under any judicious system of indirect election, to risk one with another, the popular rather than the Imperial results, and to place the personal consideration, administrative vigour, and mutuality of accord between the people and their authorities, as represented in the one, against all the glitter of a prestige in the other, worthless when weighed against real qualities, and that every interval of social and political progress leaves in less consideration.

There—if any of our English readers can understand what the ex-M. L. C. of Victoria means, he will deserve the largest prize ever bestowed by a magazine on the solver of a conundrum.

We turn over page after page without being arrested by a quotable fact, anecdote, reminiscence, or description. History there is none. The romantic incident of the first settlement, the stirring events of the land mania of 1842, and the gold discovery of 1851, are passed over in a string of vague phrases.

The most original and intelligible chapter of the book, is that on the newspapers of Victoria, which we condense, and very much improve by condensing:—

Two years and a half after the first family settled on the shore of Port Phillip—that is to say, on the 1st of January, 1838—Mr. John Pasco Fawkner brought out a M.S. sheet for the use of "the Settlement," as the village destined to be Melbourne was called. On the 16th February, 1839, appeared the *Melbourne Advertiser*; about the same time the *Port Phillip Gazette*; and in October, 1840, the *Port Phillip Herald*. These three, published twice a week, made up among them a daily newspaper. Geelong has for some time enjoyed a daily paper. Portland, with 800 inhabitants once had three newspapers. Two other villages, Belfast and Warrambool have each one. The three original sheets published in Melbourne are now merged in the *Melbourne Morning Herald*. The *Argus*, the most successful paper in the southern colonies, was founded in October, 1848, and superseded a semi-weekly paper, the *Melbourne Argus*, with a circulation of 625 copies, advertisements yielding about £15, while the weekly expenses were about £30. In June, 1849, the *Argus* became a daily paper; towards the end of 1851, the advertisements yielded £80, and the circulation had risen to 1500 a week. The gold discoveries and consequent dearth of labour enabled the proprietors of the *Argus* to purchase for £3000, a rival paper, the *Daily News*, with 600 subscribers, and a machine which could throw off 1000 copies per hour. In July, 1852, after the price had been reduced one-third, the advertisement receipts reached £800 a week, and the circulation at the utmost limits of their machine power, viz. 10,500 copies daily. 140 hands were employed. Compositors were paid 2s. a thousand. The cost of the mere paper was 1½d. a copy, and the other expenses were estimated at 1½d.; but the price to each town subscriber, delivered at his residence, was 1½d.

We may add that it is the extent to which advertising has always been carried in Australia—the long columns of cattle pounded, stolen, and strayed—the auctioneer's advertisements of property of every description, from a jar of pickles to a full-rigged ship—that have supported daily newspapers amid village populations. With rare exceptions the expenses for literary contributions are nominal. Advertisements, price currents, shipping lists, police reports, extracts from English newspapers, local correspondence, and a leading article abusing somebody, form the staple of Australian journals. In violence and vulgarity of tone they are equalled only by the press of India and the United States. Recently, however, an improvement has taken place in the literary quality of some of the Australian newspapers.

Mr. Westgarth threatens to publish another volume, on his next visit to this country. Let us advise him, in the most friendly spirit, to confine himself to statistics, or place his notes in the hands of some friend with a talent for condensation, able to write English.

LIFE IN AFRICA: Notes Collected During Three Years' Residence and Travels in that Country. By MANSFIELD PARKYNS. Two Vols., With Maps and Illustrations. Murray.

For three years the author, an English gentleman of fortune, a graduate of Cambridge, lived in Abyssinia, as an Abyssinian—not surrounded by guards, attended by a crowd of servants, and a caravan of luxuries; but as one of the people: he lived as they lived in their dwellings, copied their dress, ate their raw food, and joined in their sports: in fact, he Africanised himself. He gives us the result of his experience in two volumes, full to overflowing of interesting and novel information.

His adventures are rendered still more attractive by strange traits of personal character which drop out, from page to page, in a very natural manner.

Our traveller's armoury consisted of a double-barrelled gun, a small single rifle carrying an ounce ball, and a pair of double pistols. He had also a heavy Bowie knife, "warranted to cut off a tiger's head at a blow;" but he recommends, in preference, a knife about the size of a butcher's knife and an axe. After crossing the Desert by the usual route to Suez, he sailed thence in a miserable Arab boat bound to Jedda, thinking apparently that there was nothing like beginning to rough it as soon as possible. The hold was full of merchandise, the deck was covered with passengers of all races—Turks, Greeks, Albanians, Bedouins, Egyptians and negroes. Packed among these ragged, dirty, picturesque, parti-coloured strangers, in a few days Mansfield Parkyns became accustomed to the myriads of animalcule that swarmed; made himself comfortable; and, by dint of good humour and sherbet, of which rum was a large ingredient, became a great favourite on board. Once they were in imminent danger of being all burned alive. Finding that he could be of no use, from his ignorance of the language, he sat down on his iron box of gun-powder, and smoked his pipe in peace until the fire went out. Some turtles having been caught, they were made into a stew, and turned into a wooden bowl, round which sat twenty hungry fellows, each armed with a piece of bread, which they alternately dipped into the mess. At first the sort of communism shocked our traveller; but he says that afterwards, having been in the constant habit of dipping his finger into the dish with niggers, he became accustomed to it, and thinks even now that that mode of eating is far more convenient, and, as practised in the East, quite as cleanly as the use of knives and forks.

This introduction is sufficient to show that Mr. Parkyns is the man to go through a world of savage life with ease, if not comfort.

Here we must leave our readers to pursue the adventures of this born-traveller in his own work. To read how, barefooted, clad only in a skin kilt, he pursued the Black Barea—murderers of his friends. How, when "hard up," at one time he became assistant to an exhibitor of monkeys, keeping off the crowd with a rope and two balls; at another, contemplated becoming an Abyssinian Viceroy; and everywhere found kindness and hospitality, until he came among Europeans at Khartoum. The second volume contains a complete and curious account of the manners, customs, religion, and witchcraft of the Abyssinians, fully confirming all that Bruce said, and more.

It is right to add that Mr. Parkyns not only made himself thoroughly acquainted with the language and resources of this comparatively unknown district, but formed a large collection of objects of natural history, part of which seem to have been stolen in our English Customs warehouses.

The two volumes are illustrated by a number of engravings from drawings by the author.

HEATHFIELD'S ESSAYS. Longman and Co.

In 1819 Mr. Heathfield published a pamphlet, which rapidly passed through seven editions, entitled "Elements of a Plan for the Liquidation of the Public Debt." It is reprinted in the volume before us; which also contains Mr. Heathfield's contributions to a defunct periodical, called "Postulates and Data." These collected Essays are all of a financial and commercial character. A separate article is devoted to each of the recent Budgets of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone; and appended are Suggestions for a Future Budget. In 1819, Mr. Heathfield proposed to levy a tax of 15 per cent on all property, and to apply it to the reduction of the National Debt; and he appears to be still convinced of the soundness of that principle. He contends that "industry is the vital principle of property; abstracted from labour, the land, the spindle, and the loom, are alike inert and unproductive; a free course to honest exertion, and protection and compensation to the industrious are therefore first principles in the social compact." It is then argued that a public debt contravenes the healthy action of these principles, since it necessarily enhances the price of all commodities, and disturbs the relation between the rate of labour and the cost of subsistence. Undoubtedly, it is easier to contract than to discharge debt; but in all honour and justice the attempt ought to have been made after the battle of Waterloo had restored peace to Europe. But a very different policy was adopted. One of the first measures was the repeal of the Property and Income-tax, then yielding £15,000,000 annually; that gave an immediate relief, but it proportionately extinguished the power of paying off the debt, which, in reference to the principal sum, can only be redeemed by a surplus of income over expenditure. The next measure was the resumption of metallic payments, which, by raising the nominal paper pound, worth only about 18s. 4d., to the gold value of 20s., added 50 per cent to all public and private indebtedness. We are merely stating the historical facts, without offering any opinion on prior parliamentary engagements, which were the cause or the pretext of the two measures to which we have referred. They are only mentioned to show that at the end of the war certain acts were done, not to liquidate the debt, but to render it more and more difficult, if not impossible. In reference to Mr. Heathfield's Essays, we can recommend them to all investigators of commercial and financial problems, as the thoughts of an experienced observer possessing a discriminating intellect.

JUVENILIA: A NEW PASTIME.

If it were truly said that the man who caused two blades of grass to grow where only one blade could grow before, was a benefactor to his kind, it may surely (though in a lesser degree) be allowed that the person who contrives a new pastime for family circles, which shall be at the same time an amusing and instructive exercise of mind, deserves the approbation of the community. The remark is induced by having seen, in a nice little American periodical, called the "Little Pilgrim," and addressed to the juvenility of the States, by Grace Greenwood, a brief description of a novel game or play invented for their delectation, and which, we think, merits to be imported into England as much as bread-stuffs or cotton. In fact, we have tried it and like it, and are of opinion that many a social party will thank us for descending from the high subjects of politics, wars, and rumours of war, in order to teach them how to while away a pleasant hour in a manner to cultivate the talents of the young, and even to entertain the slower spirits of their elders. Did we say "teach?" we mean "tell;" since no teaching is necessary for the simple recreation of

RIDDLE PLANTING AND PRODUCE,

the whole of which consists in some one planting anything they like, and expecting in answer to the question, "What would come up?" the name of a vegetable produce bearing an analogy in nature, sportiveness, or pun, to the matter committed to mother earth.

As this, easy as it is, may not be understood at a glance, we add an example from half an hour's trial by a merry mixed company of all ages, taxing, amid laughter, the botany of the juniors and the memory of the seniors.

Q. If I saw Botany Bay what would come up?—A. All sorts of trees and shrubs, and flowers. Q. If the housemaid was planted, what would come up?—A. A broom. Q. If the coachman?—A. A horse-radish, or Gee rin-lem. Q. If the groom?—A. Coltsfoot and mare's tail. Q. If a waiter?—A. Cummin. Q. If the Lord Mayor?—A. London pride.

Another line was broken into:—

Q. If I planted a lover, what would grow?—A. A passion-flower. Q. If rejected—what?—A. Pine, or love-lies-bleeding. Q. If pressing for a chaste salute?—A. Lettuce, or fly, or chris. Q. If accepted?—A. Tulips. Q. If I planted mamma and baby?—A. Honeysuckle. Q. If we planted the Queen and the Royal Family, what would sprout up?—A. Victoria Regia, crown lilies, prince's-feathers, and little Arthur Pennyroyal.

The Alphabet was given to the children, and out of a number of absurd and forgotten guesses were—A. Hay (rather cockneyish). B. Orchis, C. dar, Heart's Es, P. T, LM IV, and U (i.e. elm and ivy, and yew).

Q. If a millionaire was planted, what would come up?—A. Plum. Q. If a beggar?—A. Ragwort. Q. If a parson was sown what would rise?—A. Holly and rose-marry. Q. If a doctor?—A. Cough-fye. Q. If a surgeon?—A. Dock. L. If an author was panned what would grow?—A. Only leaves. Q. If an authoress?—A. Blue-bell. Q. If a blue-stocking?—A. Ladies' garters. Q. If a critic?—A. Singing nettles, bumbles, and thorns. Q. If a libe or a censor?—A. Cypress (sigh-ress).

Q. If the sea were sown, what?—A. Beech. Q. If a sinking ship?—A. Leek. Q. If a fisherman?—A. Catch-an-eel. If a hanged man?—A. Artichoke.

To conclude—

Q. If the Sultan was planted what would come out?—A. A-cistus. Q. If the Czar?—A. Beet.

At least, a numerous class of our readers will, we are satisfied, thank us for acceding to this small space, to put them in the way of enjoying this pleasing and endless amusement.



(Continued from page 178.)

cross or inverted triangle; their heads projecting at top, whilst the hard surface of the full moon forms a sort of mystic halo behind them. The faces of the three hags are remarkable as studies of the supernatural being completely removed from the simply human, and yet not altogether caricatures. The position of their arms also, as they clutch one another in wild embrace, betrays considerable power and originality of conception. This little picture, however, is hung so high, that it is a bold act to say anything of it at all; and we speak of it only as imperfectly seen, and as regards the general impression produced by it upon us.

"Charming!" (86) by T. Landseer, is an incantation scene, performed by witches in a fog, boldly executed; and quite as imposing as such performances are generally supposed to be.

Mr. Hemsley, who takes pleasure in the troubles and vexations of boyhood, has a little picture, entitled "Crab Catchers" (241), which exhibits a young urchin who has been making free with the piscatorial spoil just landed, paid out for his impertinence by a crab, who fixes his claw to his finger. The pain of the infliction is well depicted in the poor boy's countenance; and the rest of the family group sympathise with him in various ways and degrees—the elder ones laughing, whilst the younger whimper and tremble with affright. We give an Engraving of this spirited little affair.

Rothwell, whose picture of "Contemplation" we have already incidentally mentioned, has another smart, sprightly affair, "A Thing of Beauty is a Thing of Life" (263), and realising Moore's sparkling lines, beginning—

Rich and rare were the gems she wore.  
And a bright gold ring on a wand  
she bore,  
But, oh, her beauty was far beyond,  
&c.

A pretty subject, conceived in great exuberance of feeling, and dashed off with a florid pencil.

"The Eastern Story-teller" (471), by John Smythe, is a small picture of more than ordinary merit. It represents an excitable Egyptian, of the vagrant class, perched up on a high bench, in the midst of a miscellaneous assemblage of both sexes and all ages, to whom he is reciting some tale of wonder or terror. The various expressions on the countenances of his audience are admirably conceived, and the whole most cleverly executed.

"Marking the Covey" (316), by H. Hall, is a capital little sporting bit, evidently from the hand of one to whom fields sports are every day familiar. The old gamekeeper, seated on his shooting pony, and pointing out the covey, is the perfect picture of English sporting life. The donkey, dogs, &c., are also admirably real; and the scene is doubtless some favourite haunt.

"The Rabbit Fancier" (226), by T. Earl, is an amusing sketch of a sharp wiry terrier, looking wistfully through the bars of a rabbit-hutch, his tongue, in the excitement of the moment, thrust half out of his mouth as he contemplates the delicious morsel with which he would fain make better acquaintance. It is impossible to pass this little group unnoticed, nor to turn away from it without a smile, and a recognition of the artist's talent.

"Cat and Kittens" (166), by F. W. Keyl, must also be mentioned as a highly successful study of animal life in the comic vein; the cat gambolling joyously with a pair of plump sleek kittens, who do justice to their parentage, and to the artist's choice of them.

Ansdell's animal subjects are as life-like in character and as admirable in detail as ever; indeed, we find considerable improvement as respects some of the higher qualities of the art, in his contributions to the present Exhibition—more vigour of design, as well as more richness and depth of colour. His donkeys are, perhaps, his speciality; and how real and rough, and wise-looking they are; and how he takes pleasure in making them disport themselves upon the sandy common, in all the variety of attitude which it is possible for asinine agility to assume!



"CRAB-CATCHERS."—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.

In the little piece which we engrave, entitled "Lytham Common," we have a group of three—one of which a young colt, is stretched upon the plain, basking in the sun; the other two looking as wise as they can; whilst near at hand are two old wethers; and in the distance, on the left, a sprinkling of their comrades. In "The Interrupted Meal" (158) the artist takes a different range, and upon a larger scale. We have here an eagle about to devour a sheep which he has just killed, when he is scared and interrupted by a large shepherd-dog, of fine mountain breed, who flies furiously at him. There is a wonderful degree of spirit and fire thrown into this production, which in all respects is of a high order of merit. "The Game Bag" (564) affords the artist an opportunity for displaying his delicate command of brush, in the effective colouring and soft textural execution of the plumage of various kinds of game—the distinguishing characteristics of which are well preserved.

In landscape Linnell first startles us with his glowing picture of a "Harvest Home" (50), the sun being represented as setting in the midst of the background, and tinging with fiery red every object in the mid-distance and foreground. But is there not a little too much intensity of effect here?—a little too much variety of colour, too, in that spotty and streaky sky, particularly in the

the Wood" (424); both agreeable specimens of genuine English land scape.

E. W. Cooke only favours us with one of his fine Dutch coast scenes, but it is a very effective one: "Scheveling Shore, low water; Pinks preparing for sea." The perspective of the flat far stretching sand, the moisture which glistens here and there, and the details of the ship ping, are alike admirable.

W. Wyld exhibits a large picture of more than common merit: "A View of the Port of Oran, in Algeria" (499). The view is taken from the sea, looking in shore; and various shipping are scattered about on either side, their sails hanging motionless in the sultry sky. The distant buildings of the town are delicately painted in; there is much breadth in the general treatment; and as the mid-day sun soars high in the midst, the canvas glows with a warmth and subtle glitter, experienced only in a southern atmosphere.

There is considerable merit of intention in J. Holland's "Deal Beach" (44), with a rolling sea on, and boats in the distance; but the water is rather hard, wants fluidity; and the colouring of the rainbow is excessive in intensity, and wants the evanescent ethereal character of atmospheric phenomena.

distance, where all the hues of the rainbow come in for a share, without any attempt to blend them as Nature blends in her own transparent medium? In this artist's other picture, "The Refuge" (165), we have an effort in a different style—a storm-cloud, rent with forked lightning; and a delicious bit of villa scenery in the mid-distance, with a cool, watery atmosphere overhanging. The cloud, perhaps, is a little leaden in material; but the greens of the foliage and vegetation generally present a delicious contrast when compared with the preternatural ardency of the "Harvest Home."

Jutsum, so conscientious in treatment and so unassuming in style, yet withal so effective, exhibits three landscapes. "The Rocky Path of a Mountain Burn" (153) exhibits a wild, waste, rugged pass, the granite rock rent with innumerable fissures, and sparsely covered with fern and various coloured heaths, upon which some wethers are browsing and sniffing the air. In the background is a bold mountain range. "Autumn in the Highlands" is somewhat similar in character to the last, but more subdued and domestic. A straggling valley stretches into the far distance, through which flocks of sheep are being driven towards the homestead. A rude bridge of trees crosses a noisy brook in the foreground. "A Sylvan Dell" (295) is one of those subjects in which Mr. Jutsum is always happy, and of which he has here produced a most agreeable picture.

Sidney Percy displays his cold clear pencil and artistic finish in a view of "Llyn Cwm Dulyd, North Wales" (38). He is very successful, also, in a scene of a different character—"Woodland Pasture" (441).

J. Middleton has a very unpretending, but very meritorious, little landscape, "The Woods in Autumn;" and a larger picture, "Glen-sheraig, Isle of Arran," in which is much cleverness.

T. Danby displays his gold glitter of surface in a very carefully-painted picture, "A Summer Evening in North Wales;" and is quite at home in "A Quiet Spot" (313).

C. Branwhite attempts, upon a somewhat ambitious scale, "A Sunny Afternoon, late in Autumn" (79). The scene represents an old mill, wooden stage &c., over some water, with an open space and broad sky. But the local colour is intense, and the water surface hard and opaque—air, life, and motion being altogether wanting.

Amongst C. E. Herring's three exhibits we were agreeably struck with his "Angera, Lago Maggiore" (214), which is delicately painted, under a clear sky.

H. J. Boddington paints a little scene of smiling verdant freshness on his favourite Thames—time mid-day (498); and "A Brook through



"LYTHAM COMMON."—PAINTED BY R. ANSDELL.